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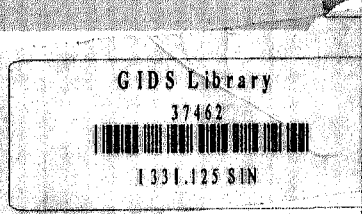
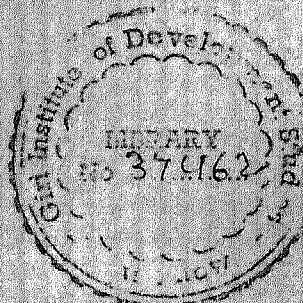
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF EASTERN U.P.

Action Plan Ghazipur District



*U.P. Small Scale Industries
Khadi & Village Industries
Self Employment*

*331.125
SIN*



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331.125
SIN

**A.K. SINGH
FAHIMUDDIN**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SECTOR O, ALIGANJ HOUSING SCHEME
LUCKNOW 226 024**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN
FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

Vol.II.1

**Action Plan
Ghazipur District**

**A. K. SINGH
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Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme
LUCKNOW 226 024**

October 2006

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित जिलों
में सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और
खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से
स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु
कार्य-योजना

[प्रशासकीय सारांश]

(जिला-गाजीपुर)

ए०के० सिंह
फहीमुद्दीन

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान
सेक्टर-ओ, अलीगंज हाउसिंग स्कीम
लखनऊ-226024

जुलाई-2006

गाजीपुर जिले में ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार—सृजन हेतु कार्य—योजना

1. भूमिका :

गाजीपुर जिले में लोगों के रोजगार का मुख्य आधार कृषि है। तथापि वर्तमान स्तर में कृषि क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त रोजगार—सृजन सम्भव नहीं है। उपेक्षित पड़े वृहद् औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रोजगार—सृजन क्षमता भी नगण्य है। वृद्धिमान कार्य—शक्ति को पर्याप्त रोजगार मुहैया कराने में अपर्याप्त विकसित लघु एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग भी सक्षम नहीं है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वेतन आधारित रोजगार प्रदान करने वाला कोई सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र भी अब तक विकसित नहीं किया जा सका है। उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ में वृहद् स्तर पर स्वरोजगार सृजन हेतु एक कार्य योजना अपेक्षित है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इसी से संबद्ध है।

2. गाजीपुर जिले में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग :

गाजीपुर जिले में अधिकांश उद्योग ग्रामोद्योग ही हैं, जो सामान्यतः कम निवेश और घरेलू श्रम के उपयोग से गृह—उद्यमों के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। इनके उत्पाद स्थानीय मांग की पूर्ति करते हैं और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था से गहन जुड़ाव रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के विकास की उत्कट सम्भावना है।

सरकारी एजेंसियों/बैंकों ने गाजीपुर जिले के लिए सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की वृहद् सूची तैयार की है। जैसे जिला उद्योग केन्द्र द्वारा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों और 'खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' द्वारा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन का प्रयास, जो कि किसी जिले में इस तरह की क्रियाओं की मांग को सम्भाव्यता के दृष्टि में रखे बिना विकसित की जा सकती है।

उपरोक्त कमियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपने अध्ययन में हमने सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की पहचान का आधार विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योगों हेतु लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं को बनाया है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ा संग्रहण में प्राप्त गाजीपुर जिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों के लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किये गये ग्रामोद्योग को निम्नांकित तालिका-1 के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है :

तालिका-1 गाजीपुर जिले में चिन्हित किये गये सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची

खादी एवं गोमोद्योग	क्रसं०	
	1.	गन्ना पेराई मशीन (क्रशर)
	2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र
	3.	विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस
	4.	नाईगिरी
	5.	कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत
	6.	चावल मिल
	7.	आटा मिल/चक्की
	8.	दाल मिल
	9.	मसाला पिसाई
	10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण
	11.	दर्जीगिरी
	12.	सुनारी
	13.	वैलिंग कार्य
	14.	ड्राई क्लीनिंग
	15.	मोमबत्ती बनाना
	16.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
	17.	मिठाई की दुकान
	18.	हैण्डलूम
	19.	हॉर्टीकल्चर
	20.	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स
	21.	हार्डवेयर कार्य
	22.	ईट भट्ठा
	23.	साबुन फैक्ट्री
	24.	चूड़ी बनाना
	25.	दुग्ध उत्पाद
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें	1.	सामान्य दुकान
	2.	मुर्गी पालन
	3.	डेरी फार्म
	4.	बकरी पालन
	5.	परिवहन
	6.	वर्कशॉप
	7.	मत्स्य पालन
	8.	सुअर-पालन
	9.	दवाखाना
	10.	मशरूम

2.1 सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को चुनने के कारण :

सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 68% उत्तरदाताओं ने अच्छी आय को और 60% उत्तरदाताओं ने सरल-विपणन को उद्योग विशेष को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बतलाया है। 33% लोगों ने कच्चे माल को व 13% लोगों ने सरल वित्तीयन को किसी उद्योग को चुनने का मुख्य कारण बतलाया है। उद्योग विशेष सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्य कौशल के ज्ञान को लगभग 10% उत्तरदाताओं ने उस उद्योग को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बताया है।

‘अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों’ के लिए प्राथमिकता की तुलना में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि अच्छी आय, सरल विपणन और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता इन उद्योगों को चुनने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण कारण रहें हैं।

2.2 गाजीपुर जिले में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों की सम्भाव्यता :

बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने विविध कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी है। उन्होंने इन उद्योगों को चुनने का मूल कारण कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को माना है।

2.3 गाजीपुर जिले में पशुपालन :

कृषि के बाद दूसरी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया पशुपालन गाजीपुर जिले में पर्याप्त विकसित है। इनमें दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या बहुतायत में है। तथापि अब तक डेयरी विकास परियोजनाएं अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दे सकी हैं। क्योंकि ग्रामीण आबादी को रोजगार सुलभ कराने में यह सेक्टर एक महत्वपूर्ण व सक्षम स्रोत है, अतएव इस सेक्टर द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान किया जाना चाहिए।

2.4 गाजीपुर जिले में खादी इकाइयों की प्रगति :

खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, गाजीपुर जनपद में 16 संघ/समितियां खादी उत्पादन में संलग्न थीं। इनका कुल उत्पादन मूल्य 392.09 लाख रु० और कुल बिक्री कीमत 585.59 लाख रु० थी। जिले में खादी सेक्टर ने 3939 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था। फील्ड सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार जिले में खादी के विकास की तीव्र सम्भाव्यता है।

2.5 विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में ग्रामोद्योग की योजना :

सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान के बाद यह तय किया गया है कि गाजीपुर जनपद के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों में विभिन्न सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की कितनी इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। इस आधार पर, गाजीपुर जिले के पाँच नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर 1695 इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। इसके तहत, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के इकाइयों की संख्या 276 और 'अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाओं' के अन्तर्गत इकाइयों की संख्या 1419 आ रही है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वर्ष 2006-07 की अवधि में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड प्रति विकास खण्ड लगभग 55 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन करेगा। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की विगत उपलब्धियों के मद्देनजर यह संख्या तर्कसंगत प्रतीत हो रही है।

क्र सं०	खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग	स्थापित किये जाने वाले की संख्या	अनुमानित निवेश	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1.	गन्ना पेराई मशीन	7	17.05	42
2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र	43	107.5	215
3.	विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस	26	31.98	260
4.	नाईगिरी	12	3.6	60
5.	कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत	22	16.5	198
6.	चावल मिल	11	54.12	132
7.	आटा मिल/चक्की	13	16.25	78
8.	दाल मिल	04	16.00	52
9.	मसाला पिसाई	6	15	72
10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण	20	60	44
11.	दर्जीगिरी	12	3.6	32
12.	सुनारी	9	22.5	108
13.	बैल्डिंग कार्य	27	54	108
14.	हॉर्टीकल्चर	8	5.84	120
15.	हार्डवेयर कार्य	12	30	120
16.	ईट भटठा	02	14.24	74
17.	साबुन उद्योग	22	55	132
18.	दुग्ध उत्पाद	07	28	77
	योग	276	561.38	2063
	अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें			
1.	सामान्य दुकान	176	88	704
2.	मुर्गी पालन	46	46	460

3.	डेयरी फार्म	940	376	7520
4.	बकरी पालन	17	11.56	102
5.	ट्रान्सपोर्ट	98	147	196
6.	मशरूम	03	0.93	9
7.	मत्स्य पालन	49	52.43	294
8.	सुअर पालन	22	9.9	176
9.	दवाखाना	68	68	272
	योग	1419	799.82	9733
	कुल योग	1695	1361.2	11796

2.6 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से रोजगार-सृजन :

विविध ग्रामोद्योग को स्थापित करने की हमारी प्रस्तावित योजना से लगभग 11796 लोगों को वर्ष 2006-07 में रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

2.7 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं :

गाजीपुर जिले में प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन हेतु कुल अनुमानित वित्तीय आवश्यकता 13.61 करोड़ रु० की है। यह आंकलन 'सम्भाव्यता-युक्त ऋण योजना' के प्रक्षेपित अनुमानों पर आधारित है।

2.8 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता :

ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। गाजीपुर जनपद में भी इन उद्योगों को लोगों द्वारा चुनने का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है इनके लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर सुलभ कच्चे माल। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों को इस जनपद में कच्चे माल की किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

2.9 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों के विपणन के विषय में उत्तरदाताओं के विचार :

विपणन की संभावना के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का अस्तित्व कठिन हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों की समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में

विपणन की अच्छी संभावना व्यक्त की है। स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य उद्योग अधिकांशतः स्थानीय मांगों की पूर्ति करेंगे।

2.10 कार्यकौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता :

लोगों द्वारा वांछित ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी कार्यकौशल आवश्यक है। किन्तु इस हेतु गाजीपुर जिले में प्रशिक्षण की आधारभूत संरचना अपर्याप्त है। जनपद में केवल दो 'औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' हैं। इनमें से एक आई.टी.आई. छात्राओं के लिये है। दोनो ही आई.टी.आई. शहरी क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं। विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रेडों में इनकी कुल प्रशिक्षण क्षमता मात्र 351 अभ्यर्थियों की है। जनपद में एक पॉलीटेक्निक भी है। निम्नांकित नये ट्रेडों को भी कार्यकौशल विकास कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए

- कृषि उपकरणों का उत्पादन व मरम्मत
- बेकरी
- दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण
- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
- रूप सज्जा
- कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर/सॉफ्टवेयर
- टी0वी0 मेकेनिक
- बढईगिरी
- विद्युत कार्य
- मोबाइल फोन रिपेयरिंग
- छपाई (मुद्रण)
- फोटोग्राफी और वीडियोग्राफी
- शहद-उत्पादन तकनीकी
- खादी
- औषधीय पौधों की खेती व प्रसंस्करण

इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ कुछ 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र' विकसित किये जायें। इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों की भूमिका ऐसे केन्द्रीय कारक की हो, जो कारीगरों के लिए कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने, उत्पादों के डिजाइन तैयार करने और उनके विपणन में सहायक हो सकें। क्योंकि कारीगर अपने दम पर इनकी स्थापना नहीं कर सकते, अतः इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों का विकास स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों को एकल अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

2.11 आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता और अंतराल :

गाजीपुर जिले में आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता व आवश्यकता के बीच एक चौड़ी खाई है। इस खाई को पाटने के लिए निम्नांकित कदम सुझाये गये हैं:

कृषि सेक्टर में :

1. ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास हेतु इनको मंडी परिषद से संयुक्त किया जाय।
2. समय पर उन्नत बीज व उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाय।

पशुपालन सेक्टर में :

1. निजी दुग्ध एकत्रीकरण एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।
2. कृत्रिम गर्भाधान हेतु 'बैफ' की सहायता ली जाय।

मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में :

1. 'विनियमित विपणन केन्द्र' स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए।
2. एफ0 एफ0 डी0 ए0 के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।
3. सहकारी समितियों को 'इन्सुलेटेड वाहन' हेतु वित्तीयन किया जाय।

ग्रामोद्योगों के क्षेत्र में :

1. औद्योगिक गुच्छ (क्लस्टर) विकसित किये जाये।
2. हस्तशिल्प के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये।

विद्युतीकरण के क्षेत्र में :

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण हेतु आर.आई.डी.एफ. कोष का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लेखनीय है कि जिले में मात्र 35.5 प्रतिशत ग्रामों का ही विद्युतीकरण हुआ है जोकि राज्य स्तर (58 प्रतिशत) से बहुत कम है।

2.12 कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति :

इस प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्ययोजना के आधार पर गाजीपुर जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों की लगभग 1695 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन किया जा सकता है। इसके अंतर्गत कुल 11796 लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित होगा। इसके लिए वित्तीय आवश्यकता कुल 13.61 करोड़ रु० की होगी। यह अनुमान वर्ष 2006-07 के लिए है। 'उ० प्र० सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति, 2003' के सुझावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आगामी वर्षों के लिए इन अनुमानों में 10% से 15% की वार्षिक वृद्धि की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड व जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के गहन प्रयासों से जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों को आसानी से संवर्द्धित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि जिले में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता कमोवेश प्रदेश के आनुपातिक ही हैं। कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति के अंतर्गत निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखना चाहिए :

- ◆ विकास का एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए। कृषि, पशुपालन और गैर-कृषि श्रमिक क्रियाओं के विकास को साथ-साथ लिया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ बैंकों द्वारा बिना बिघ्न-बाधा के ग्रामोद्योग हेतु ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आई०टी०आई० में ट्रेडों व सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण कारीगरों हेतु लघु अवधि के पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ गैर सरकारी संगठनों, व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों व निजी सेक्टर को शामिल करके 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों के स्थापनार्थ एकल-अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।
- ◆ उन सेक्टरों के विकास के लिए जो कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के मातहत नहीं है, ग्रामीण विभाग व विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित यू० पी० डी० ए० एस० पी० और पी० ए० सी० टी० जैसे कार्यक्रमों के मध्य सम्मेलन की आवश्यकता है।
- ◆ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भी अम्बर चरखा पर खादी कताई को लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें ग्रामीण आबादी को अल्पकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बड़ी संभावना निहित है। गाजीपुर जिले के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की खादी कताई लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।
- ◆ स्वसहायता समूहों का निर्माण करके, इनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड सम्बन्धी उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना ढूँढी जानी चाहिए।

- ◆ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड अभिप्रेक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, बैंकों व निजी सेक्टर से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके और सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों को विकसित करके समुचित योजना के साथ यहां चिन्हित किये गये क्रियाओं को अपनायें।

गाजीपुर जनपद में, वृहद रोजगार सृजन हेतु ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास की प्रस्तावित कार्य-योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्धता अपरिहार्य है।

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

I. Introduction

Of late naxalite activities have been growing in different areas of the country. According to the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home affairs, at present 76 districts in 9 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are inflicted with Naxalism. Naxalism finds acceptance in these areas because of extreme poverty, landlessness, unemployment, failure of the state in terms of providing access to basic human needs and atrocities by the dominant groups as well as security forces and forest officials. In other words, the development process has failed to benefit the most deprived sections of the people.

In view of the growing menace of Naxalite activities in different parts of the country, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of the Naxalite affected states was held on 19 September, 2005. It was noted in the meeting that the problem of Naxalism has to be addressed by accelerating socio-economic development of the affected areas along with effective and sustained police action against the Naxal violence. The central government has decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 2 crores per annum per Naxalite affected districts for development activities.

There is, thus, a clear recognition of the fact that the problem of Naxalism and rural violence cannot be treated merely as a law and order problem and it should be seen essentially as a developmental problem. Therefore, a strategy for accelerating socio-economic economic development has to be adopted for areas affected by Naxalism so as to generate gainful employment activities for the unemployed youth to wean them away from the path of violence and unlawful activities. Apart from development of infrastructure in these regions and provision of basic human needs of the people, better access to land and forest resources, the strategy has to lay emphasis on diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural industries and services.

II. Role of Rural Industries

India lives in villages, as 80 per cent of its population is rural. A large percentage (nearly 70 per cent) still depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The increasing number of the people cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector. The modern industrial sector due to its

capital-intensive nature is unable to generate employment on a large scale. Hence, rural industrialisation has to be promoted as an important development strategy for rural development in terms of income and employment generation and poverty alleviation. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had visualised the development of village industries as an important tool for promoting a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth.

Promotion of village and khadi industries needs support as these industries:

- Provide high employment per unit of capital
- Offer self employment opportunities
- Check migration from rural to urban areas
- Use simple technology
- Preserve traditional skills and craftsmanship
- Utilise local resources
- Are environment friendly

Cottage and village industries are defined to include the following type of units:

- Which are located in rural areas outside municipal limits having population less than 20,000 people.
- Provide employment to at least one person on every capital investment of Rs. 50,000/-
- Fall within the categories of scheduled Village Industries.

Khadi and village industries cover varied type of manufacturing and service activities.

These have been grouped in seven categories as shown below:

GROUP I:	Mineral Based Industry e.g. : Cottage Pottery Industry, Manufacturing of Bangles, Lime Stone and Lime Paints Pigments etc.
GROUP II:	Forest Based Industry e.g. Hand Made Paper, Gums & Resins, Cane and Bamboo work, Collection and processing of herbal products etc.
GROUP III:	Agro Based and Food Industry e.g. Processing & Packing of Cereals, Pulses, spices, Fruits & Vegetable preservation, Palm Gur etc.
GROUP IV:	Polymer and Chemical Based Industry e.g. Cottage Soap Industry, Rubber goods, Flaying & Curing of hides, Rexin, PVC, Essential Oils, Detergent Washing Powder, etc.
GROUP V:	Engineering and Non Conventional Energy e.g. Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Manufacture of paper pins, Clips, Safety pins, Stove pins, Utensils, aluminum Products, Electronics items etc.
GROUP VI:	Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi) e.g. Manufacturing of Lok Vastra Clothing, Hosiery, Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments, Surgical Bandages, Toys and Doll making etc.
GROUP VII:	Service Industry e.g. Laundry, Barber, Plumbing, Tyre Vulcanising, Battery Charging etc.

III. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the Legislation No. 10 A, 1960 as consultative Board to promote Khadi and Rural industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, an amendment was made in 1966 in the original legislation, which empowered the Board to implement all schemes of Khadi and village industries. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted as an autonomous institution and in April 1967, all schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries for the development of Khadi and Village Industries were transferred to the Board.

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) is charged with the mission of promoting rural industrialisation in U.P. through development of Cottage and Village Industries with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas by:

- Creating opportunities of self-employment and imparting training
- Using traditional artisan skills
- Developing appropriate technology, products and processes devising effective marketing strategies to market the output.

In its operation, the Board:

- Identifies and selects potential entrepreneurs
- Provides them motivational and skill training
- Makes available financial resources on easy terms
- Guides entrepreneurs in establishing their ventures
- Provides marketing linkages and export opportunities

At present, the U.P Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing the following two schemes:

1. Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna:

The Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna was started by the Board from 1 April, 2005 in whole of the Uttar Pradesh to deal with the problem of rising employment in rural areas, and to check the migration of labour and educated youths from rural areas. Under the scheme, loan amount up to Rs. 5.00 lakh is arranged through banks. The entrepreneur has to pay only 4 percent rate of interest on the borrowed amount and the balance amount of interest is paid by the government of Uttar Pradesh directly to the bank. Under the scheme, industrial activities recognized by the Board are provided support. The projects are to be in line with the guidelines of the NABARD. The project based on local resources, needs and skill are considered for support under the scheme.

2. Margin Money scheme:

Under the scheme, loan is arranged for project costing up to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakh. 25 percent margin money is provided to projects costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. For project costing between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, share of margin money is reduced to 10 percent. The general categories of entrepreneurs/institutions/societies are required to arrange 10 percent of project cost by themselves as margin money. The entrepreneurs belonging to weaker section, SC/ST, OBC, women, handicapped, ex-service men, minorities and of hill areas have been placed under the special category. These entrepreneurs are provided 30 percent margin money on the project costing Rs. 10 lakh. They will have to invest 5 percent of total project cost as their own share capital. The project costing beyond Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, 10 percent margin money is provided.

IV. The Proposed Study

It is in the above background that this study has been undertake to conduct a socio-economic survey of households and prepare an action plan for promoting employment through Khadi and Villages industries for the six selected districts of East U.P., which have been affected by the problem of Naxalism in the recent years.

The problem of naxalite activity covers 37 blocks, spread over six districts of the eastern region as per details given below:

Districts	Number of Blocks
Chandauli	3
Sonbhadra	6
Mirzapur	4
Ghazipur	5
Ballia	13
Deoria	6

A total number of 634 villages are identified as affected by the problem of naxalite activities, out of which 332 villages have been identified as highly sensitive, 190 villages as sensitive and 112 villages as partially sensitive.

V. Objectives

Promotion of employment opportunities in general and self-employment in particular is urgently needed in these districts to deal with the situation. The proposed study is an attempt in this direction.

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To analyze the present socio-economic conditions in the study area with the help of primary and secondary data.
2. To analyze the socio-economic profile of the households.
3. To identify the resource potential and suitable economic activities, which may be promoted in the study area.
4. To identify the gaps in infrastructure for the development of the identified economic activities.
5. To identify the youths who are willing to take up self-employment activities.
6. Prepare an action plan for promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

VI. The Study Area

Eastern U.P. is among the most backward regions of the state in terms of the socio-economic indicators of development. The region is predominantly agricultural with little diversification of economic activities. Economic progress of the region has been slow and employment opportunities are limited. The region consequently faces the problem of distress migration in search of employment to distant places in the country and even outside. The problem of un-employment among educated youth has emerged as a major problem of the region leading to social unrest.

Table 1 presents select indicators of socio-economic development in the six districts selected for the study. The density of population is extremely high in Ghazipur, Deoria and Ballia districts in comparison with the state. However, Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have lower population density. These districts fall in the dry plateau region and are resource poor with limited irrigation facilities. Land distribution is highly unequal. Urbanisation ratios are extremely low in all the districts. As a result pressure on land is high. A very high proportion of holdings belong to the category of marginal and small holdings, but proportion of area under these holdings is relatively low. The districts are marked by low income levels and high poverty ratios. Population below poverty line has been found to be more than 34 percent in these six districts.

Worker population ratio is quite low in all the districts-around one-third or lower. The percentage of main workers to total workers is lower in these districts as compared to the state. On the other and, share of marginal workers is very high. This indicates that opportunities of full time employment are low in the region and a substantial number of workers find employment for less than six months in a year.

A very small number of workers are in the non-agricultural sector except in Sonbhadra district, where Rihand and Obra Power Plant are located. The number of workers in registered

factories per lakh of population ranges between 52 in Ghazipur to 150 in Deoria district against the figure of 469 for the state. Per capita value of industrial production is nominal except in Sonbhadra.

Literacy level in these districts is low, generally between 50 and 60 percent. Medical facilities are also poorly developed. Infrastructure is poorly developed.

Table 1: Development Indicators In the Study Districts

Items	Chandauli	Sonbhadra	Mirzapur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Ballia	U.P.
Density per km. (Nos)	642	216	468	903	1077	923	689
% of urban population in total population	--	13.4	13.8	7.4	7.3	9.9	19.8
Literacy %	61.11	49.96	56.10	60.06	59.84	58.88	57.36
% of SC population in total population	--	42.5	25.9	20.6	15.6	14.7	21.0
% of marginal & Small holdings (No.)	---	80.86	87.55	91.60	95.09	92.21	90.07
% of area under marginal & Small holdings	---	50.34	21.17	25.25	19.47	26.97	29.77
% of BPL families (1998-99)	34.70	54.66	40.62	36.24	33.54	39.85	36.94
No. of allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
No. of beds in allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	23	29	33	24	33	35	47
No. of maternity & child welfare centres per lakh population	--	9	16	15	14	15	13
Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (km.)	--	141.87	191.69	501.63	429.94	479.70	352.94
Per capita consumption of electricity (KV)	--	303.1	131.1	102.6	55.3	78.0	163.1
% of electricity consumed in industry to total electricity consumed	--	81.1	15.3	9.8	8.7	12.0	22.3
% of net irrigated area to net sown area	91.7	25.2	60.4	77.4	71.3	72.5	68.6
Per capita production of Foodgrain (kg.)	340.60	196.93	222.77	244.65	222.69	233.53	258.06
Worker Population Ratio %	32.18	36.76	33.80	31.27	28.34	28.86	32.51
No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh population	--	940	74	52	150	110	469
Per capita value of industrial output (Rs.)	--	7070	424	72	272	132	1727
Per capita gross value of agricultural produce (Rs.)	--	1779	2110	2361	2151	2105	2872

Source: *District Level Development Indicators, 2000*, State Planning Institute, Department of Planning, Government of U.P.

VII. Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The socio-economic conditions in the six selected districts have been analysed first with the help of the secondary data from Census and other official publications. This has been supplemented by household survey on the sample basis. Detailed information on the socio-economic conditions of the households, with focus on unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years, has been analysed. A detailed household schedule was devised for this purpose, covering basic information on socio-economic

status of the household including ownership of land and other assets, employment profile, literacy level, traditional skills, etc. The attitude and willingness of unemployed youth to take up different types of activities in the KVI sector have also probed through the questionnaire.

Availability of local resources and skills for different types of industries which can be promoted in the area have been probed through available secondary information and discussions with local people and officials of Industries Department, KVIB, NABARD and banks, peoples' representatives and other knowledgeable persons.

On the basis of the above information, village industries, which are suitable for development in the region, have been identified. An action plan for developing Khadi and Village industries in the region has been prepared. All the possibilities to develop rural industries for-mass employment generation have been analysed.

VIII. Proposed Sample Design

The study has covered 50 per cent of the blocks in the six affected districts of East U.P. From each Block five villages having a concentration of rural industries and better potential of development were selected for primary survey on the basis of discussion with local officials. From each selected village, 25 households were selected through random sampling. Thus, the sample design of the study is as follows:

Districts	Naxal Infected Blocks	No. of Sample Blocks	No. of Sample Villages	No. of Selected Households
Chandauli	3	2	10	250
Sonbhadra	6	3	15	375
Mirzapur	4	2	10	250
Ghazipur	5	3	15	375
Ballia	13	7	35	875
Deoria	6	3	15	375
Total	37	20	100	2500

IX. Reports of the Study

As mentioned in the objectives, the report of the study has been prepared in two volumes. Volume-I analyses the socio-economic development status of households and profile of the youth (age 18-35 years) on the basis of primary data collected in sample districts. The volume-II deals with socio-economic and industrial development status of the concerned districts based on the secondary data. This volume also presents an Action Plan for the development of rural industries for each district. Separate reports have been prepared for all the districts. The present report presents the action plan for Ghazipur district.

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF GHAZIPUR DISTRICT

I. Introduction

Ghazipur district, with an area of 3377 Sq. Kms lies on the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The border of the district touches with the state of Bihar in the southeast. The district is bounded on the other three sides by the districts of Mau and Azamgarh on the north, Jaunpur and Varanasi on the west and Chandauli in the south and Ballia in the east. The district is divided into 16 blocks covering 2583 villages. High and increasing population pressure, subsistence oriented agriculture dominated by small size land holdings, near absence of industries, inadequacy of economic and social infrastructure are the crucial factors responsible for the backwardness of the district. The socio-economic development status of the district is briefly discussed below.

II. Population Pressure and Growth

The district is facing an increasing population pressure. Table 1 presents the major population characteristics of Ghazipur district vis-à-vis the state. Population of Ghazipur district rose from 24.17 lakh in 1991 to 30.38 lakh in 2000-01. The decadal growth of population in the district during 1991-2001 was as 25.70 percent against the increase of 25.88 percent at the state level. The relative population pressure in the district is much higher as compared to the state. Thus, the density of population in the district was of 899 persons per sq. kms. in 2001 census as compared to the figure of 690 persons per sq. kms. at the state level. The size of households is also larger in the district at 7.1 persons than the state average of 6.5 persons. However, the sex ratio is relatively better in Ghazipur district than in the state. There were 976 females per 1000 males in the district in 2001 in comparison with 898 females at the state level. The proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in total population of the district was 21.39 per cent, which was higher than that in the state (21.15).

Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Only 7.68 percent population in the district lives in urban areas against 20.78 percent in the state. Literacy rates in the district are better as in the state. 75 percent males and 44 percent of females of the district are literate. The worker-population ratio of Ghazipur district is 31.39 percent, lower than the figure of 32.51 percent at the state level.

Table 1: Characteristics of Population in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Size of Households	7.1	6.50
2.	Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	25.70	25.88
3.	Density of Population per Km.	899	690
4.	Sex Ratio	976	898
5.	Percentage of SC/ST population	21.39	21.15
6.	Percentage of Urban Population	7.68	20.78
7.	Literacy Rate:		
	Male	74.90	68.80
	Female	44.00	42.20
	Total	59.60	56.20
8.	Worker Population Ratio (%)	31.39	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Analysis of age structure reveals that the share of population in the age group of 0-14 years was 41.72 percent in Ghazipur district in comparison with 40.61 percent in the state (Table 2). The percentage of total population in the age bracket of 15-39 years was 35.10 per cent and that in the age group 40-59 was 15.53 per cent. Thus, the percentage of total population in the working age group of 15-59 years was 50.53. The proportion of old population was relatively higher in the district (7.75 per cent) as against the state (6.88).

Table 2: Age Structure of Population in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

Sl. No.	Age Group	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	0-14	41.72	40.61
2.	15-39	35.10	37.26
3.	40-59	15.43	15.25
4.	60 +	7.75	6.88
	All	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

III. Employment Structure and Growth

Agriculture is the major source of employment in Ghazipur district as well as in the state. However, its importance is much more in the district than in the state. As per Census 1991, only 4.72 per cent workers in the district were employed in the industrial sector, while 7.75 per workers in the state were engaged in this sector (Table 3). Services provided employment to 15.15 percent workers in the district against the figure of 18.01 per cent for the state.

Table 3: Industrial Structure of Workforce in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

S. No.	Industrial Category	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh.
1	Cultivator	53.17	53.27
2	Agriculture Labour	25.95	18.94
3	Animal Husbandry/ forestry /Plantation	0.35	0.72
4	Mining	0.05	0.08
5	Household Industry	1.32	2.41
6	Non- Household Industry	3.40	5.34
7	Construction	0.61	1.24
8	Trade and Commerce	5.35	6.17
9	Transport and Communication	0.98	1.86
10	Other Workers	8.82	9.98
	Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

The picture remained more or less unchanged in 2001. The proportion of agriculture workers was 71.70 percent in Ghazipur district against 65.89 percent in the state in the year. The proportion of cultivators in total work force of Ghazipur district was relatively higher-44.03 percent as compared to 41.06 percent in the state. On the other hand, the proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is higher in the district-27.66 percent as against 24.82 percent at the state level. The shares of household industry and other workers were also lower in the district than the shares of their counterparts at the state. Thus, the economy of Ghazipur is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. Growth of total workers during 1991-2001 has been shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Growth of Total Workers (Main+Marginal) Force Structure in Ghazipur District: 1991-2001

Category	1991	2001	% change
Cultivators	371183	419879	13.12
Agricultural Labour	194889	263744	35.33
Total Agricultural Workers	566072	683623	20.77
Household Industry	10089	58983	484.63
Others	129589	210906	62.75
Total	705750	953512	35.11

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

While population of the district increased by 25.70 per cent during 1991-01, workers increased by 35.11 per cent. Agricultural labourers increased by 35.33 per cent over the decade, the number of cultivators also showed an increase. Workers in household industries show a very high growth of 484.63 per cent. Other workers mostly in services sector show an increase of 62.75 per cent.

A striking feature of growth rate of workers during this period is that the number of main workers (i.e. those who get employment for more than 183 days in a year) has been negative. On the other hand, there has been a phenomenal growth of marginal workers (i.e. who get employment for less than 183 days in a year). Thus, a pattern is emerging whereby the availability of full time work is declining, forcing people to take up part time activities mostly in the low paid informal sector. This is indicative of the distress phenomenon in the area.

Table 5: Growth of Main and Marginal Workers of Ghazipur District: 1991-2001

Category	1991		2001		% Change	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Cultivators	347089	24094	330906	88973	-4.66	269.27
Agricultural Labour	169406	25483	105417	158327	-37.77	521.30
Total Agricultural Workers	516495	49577	436323	247300	-15.52	398.82
Household Industry	8581	1508	39131	19852	356.02	1216.45
Others	127682	1907	171925	38981	34.65	1944.10
Total	652758	52992	647379	306133	-0.82	477.70

Source : Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

IV. Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange data shown in Table 6. There has been quantum jump in the registration of candidates seeking employment through district employment exchange but the number of vacancies notified and filled has been negligible. Around 10-11 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year since 2002-03 with Employment Exchange. In fact, there was a growth of around 37 percent per annum of the candidates getting registered with the employment exchange during 2001-02 to 2003-04 in the district.

Table 6: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange in Ghazipur District

Sl. No.	Items	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total Number of registration	32512	38920	44643
2.	Registration during the year	5882	10910	11570
3.	Number of vacancies notified	77	7	152
4.	Number of persons employed	2	0	1

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

V. Agriculture

An overwhelming proportion of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The situation has led to the greater use of land for agriculture in the district without increasing its intensification equally. Majority of land holdings are marginal and small. Consequently, the agriculture remains subsistence oriented and is marked by low productivity levels and lack of crop diversification. The main features of agriculture in the district are briefly discussed below.

V.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern in the district is given in Table 7. More than three fourth of the area has been brought under the plough. The district has been denuded of its forest wealth. Almost 7 percent of the area is under fallow land. The 83 per cent of net sown area is irrigated and cropping intensity is quite high in the district. Around 60 per cent of cropped area is under double cropping. The data showed a higher proportion of area under flood in the district. Around 13 per cent area is subject to recurrent floods in the district. The level of commercialization of agriculture had been poor in the district in comparison with the state.

V.2 Land Distribution

The heavy pressure of population on land and its continuing fragmentation is reflected in the small size of the average land holding in Ghazipur district-0.77 hectares in comparison with 0.86 hectares in the state. Small and marginal holdings accounted for more than 92 percent of the total holdings of the district, while the area under such holdings was 62 percent of total area in the district (Table 8). Land distribution is highly skewed. The large farmers account for nearly 16 per cent of area, though their share in holdings is only 2.5 per cent. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district.

Table 7: Land Use Pattern in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of Forest Area	0.00	6.97
2.	Percentage of Culturable Waste	1.10	2.07
3.	Percentage of Fallow land	6.38	7.75
4.	Percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation	1.20	2.37
5.	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural Uses	13.07	10.54
6.	Percentage of Pasture land	0.24	0.28
7.	Percentage of area under orchards, trees, etc.	1.04	1.44
8.	Percentage of net area sown	76.97	68.58
9.	Percentage of area sown more than once	46.32	68.58
10.	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown	82.76	68.58
11.	Percentage of area affected by floods	12.85	6.23

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

Table 8: Number and Area of operational Holdings in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Land Size Groups	Ghazipur District		Uttar Pradesh	
		Number	Area	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	285180 (79.98)	109579 (39.87)	16237000 (75.60)	6266000 (34.1)
2.	1-2 hectares	42003 (11.79)	59434 (21.63)	3135000 (14.5)	2428000 (23.8)
3.	2-4 hectares	22043 (6.18)	61228 (22.28)	1586000 (7.3)	4321000 (23.1)
4.	4-10 hectares	6825 (1.91)	37287 (13.57)	532000 (2.4)	2948000 (15.8)
5.	10 hectares and above	507 (0.14)	7281 (2.65)	39000 (0.2)	606000 (3.2)
6.	Total	356558 (100.0)	274809 (100.0)	21529000 (100.0)	18570000 (100.0)
Average size of holding		0.77		0.86	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses show percentage to total.

2. Figures for U.P. include Uttaranchal.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur

IV.3 Cropping Pattern

The subsistence nature of agriculture in Ghazipur district is evident from its cropping pattern (Table 9). Foodgrain crops accounted for more than 90 percent of the gross cropped area (GCA) in the district as compared to 85 percent of GCA at the state level. Within the food crops, cultivation of cereals was predominant. The area under cereals was 82 percent in the district while it was 73.24 percent at the state level. Wheat and rice are the major crops of the district accounting for 40 and 37 per cent of GCA. About 9 percent of GCA was under pulses. Among the commercial crop, 2.5 per cent of GCA was under sugarcane and 2 percent under potato. This indicates the vast scope of agricultural diversification that exists in Ghazipur district.

Table 9: Cropping Pattern in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)

Sl. No.	Crop	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Paddy	36.76	23.10
2.	Wheat	39.94	40.62
3.	Barley	4.88	1.07
4.	Jowar	0.89	1.19
5.	Bajra	2.39	3.68
6.	Maize	0.16	3.45
7.	Other Cereals	0.04	0.10
8.	Total Cereals	81.83	73.24
9.	Urd	0.32	2.03
10.	Moong	0.08	0.25
11.	Arhar	1.54	1.58
12.	Gram	1.46	3.78
13.	Other Pulses	5.22	4.05
14.	Total Pulses	8.62	11.71
14.	Total Foodgrain	90.44	84.95
15.	Sugarcane	2.13	9.52
16.	Potato	1.85	1.95
17.	Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur

IV.4 Productivity of Major Crops

The backward status of agriculture in the district is reflected from the study of comparative yield levels of important crops in the district vis-à-vis the state. Productivity of all major crops except rice and potato is lower in Ghazipur district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 10). This reflects the poor capacity of the farmers to invest in agricultural inputs.

Table 10: Productivity of Major Crops in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh: 2002-03

Sl. No.	Crops	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Wheat	18.15	25.91
2.	Rice	19.79	18.41
3.	Barley	16.19	21.98
4.	Oilseeds	7.50	8.71
5.	Sugarcane	405.64	562.82

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur

V. Livestock Population

There is a sizeable number of livestock population in Ghazipur district and number of milch cattle was also substantial (Table 11). Among other livestock, goats and poultry are found in large numbers. This suggests that the district has good potential of developing the animal husbandry and related activities. However, most of the livestock is of non-descript type with low productivity.

Table 11: Livestock in Ghazipur District, 1997

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	Drought Animals		
	Bullock	133656	51
	Buffaloes	1431	1
2.	Milch Animals		
	Cow	123694	48
	Buffalo	217270	85
3.	Young Stock		
	Cattle	151419	59
	Buffalo	123742	48
4.	Others		
	Sheep	71481	28
	Goat	241161	94
	Horse	1951	1
	Pig	25410	10
	Other animals	8261	3
	Total Livestock.	1099476	429
	Poultry Birds	455699	178

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

VI. Industrial Development

Ghazipur is one of the industrially backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually an absence of industrial activity in the district. The district does not possess forest nor mineral resources. The base of other resources is also poor and agriculture could not break from its subsistence syndrome. Therefore, industrial development based on the local resources could not happen while public sector investment also remained elusive from the district. The little presence of modern industry in the district is evident from the fact that there were 2.20 registered factories per lakh of population in the district against the average of 5.40 in the state and the per capita value of industrial output was only Rs. 189 against 2811 in the state (Table 12). Number of workers in registered factories per lakh of population in the district was far lower (52) than the state average (261). The data available from the District Industries Centre showed that out of 67 registered factories located in the district, only 25 were working, employing 1055 workers.

Table 12: Indicators of Industrial Development in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population (2000-01)	--	0.08
2.	No. of industrial estates per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.16	0.15
3.	No. of registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	2.20	5.40
4.	No. of functional factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.82	5.7
5.	No. of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	52	261
6.	Per Capita value of industrial production (2000-01 and in 000)	189	2811

Source: District-wise indicators of Development, 2001, State Planning Institute, U.P.,

The data showed that 14725 small-scale industries were working in the district, employing 25142 workers during the year 2003-04. The khadi and village industries were 1639, which provided employment to 13619 persons in 2003-04.

VII. Economic Infrastructure

The district is lagging behind in case of some of the infrastructural development (Table 13). Length of roads constructed by PWD and length of total pucca road per lakh of population was found to be higher in Ghazipur district as compared to the state. The per capita consumption of electricity was far lower in the district in comparison with the state. The availability of postal facility was better in the district while the number of private phone connections per lakh of population were lesser in the district in comparison with the state. Though number of banks per

lakh of population was 5 in the district and 5 at the average of the state, but the credit deposit ratio was only 19.84 in the district as against 36.98 in the state as a whole. This indicates the low demand for credit in the district due to its overall backwardness and lack of industrialization.

Table13: Infrastructure Indicators in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population (2003-04)	73.19	68.13
2.	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population (2000-01)	93.59	79.17
3.	Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH (2000-01)	105.80	183.30
4.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	11.77	10.08
5.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2003-04)	980	1647
6.	Number of PCO's per lakh of population (2003-04)	90	53
7.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	5	5
8.	Credit Deposit ratio (2005)	19.84	36.98

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur

VIII. Rural Infrastructure

In terms of availability of some of the rural infrastructure, Ghazipur district compares favourably with the average of the state (Table 14). The data showed that 70 per cent villages in the districts were connected by pucca road. Around 37 per cent of the villages in the district were electrified. The number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. of area was only 1.18 in Ghazipur district. The numbers of livestock development centers/hospitals during 2003-04 and number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of population and number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown during 2000-01 were found to be marginally higher in the district than in the state. The number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population was only 0.85 in the district against the state average of 2.23.

Table 14: Rural Infrastructure in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with pucca road (2003-04)	69.76	49.00
2.	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages (2003-04)	35.60	58.80
3.	Number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. (2000-01)	1.18	0.36
4.	Number of livestock development centers/hospital per lakh of population (2003-04)	2.66	2.46
5.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.13	0.14
6.	Number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	5.96	4.58
7.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.85	2.23
8.	Number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	1.47	1.52

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

IX. Social Infrastructure

The availability of number of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools was better in the district than at the state level (Table 15). The status of Ghazipur district was also found to be better than the state in case of primary and secondary schools on the criteria of 100 sq. Kms. of area. However, the teacher-student ratios in primary and senior basic schools were higher in the district as compared to the state.

Table 15: Educational Infrastructure in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of primary schools per lakh of population	76.04	56.87
2.	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	19.65	14.45
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	10.20	7.45
4.	Number of primary schools per 100 sq. Kms.	71.96	41.37
5.	Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. Kms.	18.60	9.97
6.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	65	55
7.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	43	35

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

In terms of health facilities, the district was more or less at par with the state average (Table 16).

Table 16: Health Infrastructure in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	2.69	3.06
2.	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	27.13	31.83
3.	Number of Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.69	1.26
4.	Number of beds in Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	7.13	5.85
5.	Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	2.03	2.44
6.	Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	12.83	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

X. Income and Poverty Levels

The impact of agricultural and industrial backwardness in Ghazipur district has reflected on the per capita value of gross domestic product. The per capita net domestic Product in 2003-04 was Rs. 3813 in Ghazipur district, which was less by 42 percent of the state average (Rs. 6570).

Table 17: Total and Per capita Net District Domestic Product in Ghazipur
(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sl. No.	Year	Total NDDP (Rs. Crore)	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)
1.	1993-94	866	3381
2.	2003-04	1228	3813
3.	Compound annual growth rate during 1993-94 to 2003-04 (%)	3.55	1.21

Source: 1. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ghazipur.

2. Directorate of Rural Development, Govt. of U.P.

Due to the high population pressure combined with low level of development and high proportion of marginal farmers and landless labourers, poverty ratios are expectedly high in the district. According to the Survey of the Rural Development Department, the percentage of BPL families was around 37 percent in Ghazipur district.

XII. Conclusion

To sum up the major conclusions, it may be observed that the socio-economic profile of Ghazipur district presents a gloomy picture. The district is facing extremely high and increasing population pressure. Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Agriculture which is the main stay of the economy is caught in a subsistence syndrome dominated by foodgrain crops and is marked by low productivity levels and little diversification. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district. Nearly 80 per cent of holdings belong to the marginal category. The proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is high.

Ghazipur is one of the industrially backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. The role of organized industries in providing employment and income has not been significant. The small industries and KVI sector could not also develop in the district over the years on an adequate scale.

Thus, the economy of Ghazipur is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labour force, demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Widespread poverty and unemployment provide an environment in which there is growing social tension leading youth to resort to unlawful means and violence for survival.

The situation calls for urgent steps to accelerate the process of development in the district by adopting an employment generating strategy of economic development. Since there is already overcrowding in agriculture, the development strategy has to focus on diversification of the economy through promotion of agro-based small-scale industries and khadi and village industries.

APPENDIX**BLOCK-WISE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF GHAZIPUR DISTRICT****I. Population, Workers and Literacy**

Blocks	Density of Population (1991)	Percentage of SC/ST population (1991)	Percentage of main workers in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in household industries to total main workers (1991)	Literacy rate (1991)
Jakhania	716	25.3	25.0	84.0	1.3	38.0
Manihari	641	23.7	28.2	86.7	1.1	38.6
Sadat	631	24.7	27.9	87.1	0.8	39.3
Saidppur	775	22.7	25.7	79.7	1.0	47.7
Devkali	722	23.5	26.4	81.6	1.1	41.0
Virano	709	24.8	27.8	84.8	0.9	39.1
Mardah	660	25.6	27.2	84.0	0.9	37.3
Ghazipur	863	21.4	26.3	74.8	1.4	39.4
Karanda	658	18.8	26.5	79.9	1.3	46.9
Kasimabad	673	22.0	28.5	85.9	0.9	38.4
BaraChawar	639	20.1	28.6	83.6	1.3	37.3
Mohammadabad	872	20.0	27.8	81.8	0.5	40.7
Bhanwarkol	516	18.8	29.2	87.9	0.4	45.6
Jamania	609	17.7	28.7	83.7	1.6	44.1
Rewatipur	528	18.7	28.6	86.3	1.1	45.9
Bhadoura	685	14.7	25.3	79.7	1.2	49.4
All Blocks	661	21.4	27.3	83.3	1.0	41.5

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur, 2004.

II. Agriculture

Blocks	Percentage of gross sown area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of food crops in gross cropped area 2002-03	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross sown area 2002-03	Percentage of gross irrigated area in net irrigated area 2002-03
Jakhania	166.9	91.1	115.0	169.4
Manihari	176.7	92.5	111.3	176.7
Sadat	167.2	92.1	104.2	171.8
Saidppur	150.2	90.0	182.7	146.0
Devkali	146.1	89.5	133.1	156.1
Virano	166.5	90.1	167.7	164.9
Mardah	173.0	92.1	121.3	172.0
Ghazipur	180.9	83.6	187.2	175.7
Karanda	155.0	90.8	127.5	145.6
Kasimabad	177.5	92.9	96.4	179.8
BaraChawar	154.6	90.8	90.8	157.0
Mohammadabad	151.5	83.5	168.2	140.4
Bhanwarkol	135.7	86.1	79.4	153.2
Jamania	178.7	93.3	104.0	162.0
Rewatipur	134.8	89.2	68.2	132.6
Bhadoura	154.1	95.4	68.4	163.3
All Blocks	160.2	90.4	123.6	161.7

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur, 2004.

III. Irrigation

Blocks	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by cannel in net irrigated area 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells in net irrigated area 2002-03
Jakhania	93.8	6.9	93.1
Manihari	97.1	36.5	63.5
Sadat	92.6	23.8	76.2
Saidppur	85.6	10.0	90.0
Devkali	78.3	29.0	70.9
Virano	94.9	9.1	90.9
Mardah	93.9	10.2	89.8
Ghazipur	87.7	8.3	91.7
Karanda	71.6	4.0	96.0
Kasimabad	94.0	7.1	92.9
BaraChawar	83.9	0.7	99.3
Mohammadabad	86.2	0.0	98.4
Bhanwarkol	47.8	4.3	95.7
Jamania	85.4	77.5	22.4
Rewatipur	63.2	34.9	65.1
Bhadoura	76.2	82.3	17.7
All Blocks	82.8	23.3	76.6

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur , 2004.

IV. Roads

Blocks	Length of total pucca roads per lakh of population 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per 1000 Sq Km. 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (PWD) (Kms.) 2002-03	Length of PWD roads per 1000 Sq Kms. 2002-03
Jakhania	147.0	1053.1	93.7	671.0
Manihari	152.0	974.6	115.9	743.2
Sadat	157.5	994.1	118.4	747.7
Saidppur	145.9	1130.3	102.0	790.3
Devkali	130.9	945.4	91.0	657.0
Virano	148.1	1050.4	111.3	789.4
Mardah	173.7	1146.7	126.6	835.9
Ghazipur	132.8	1146.5	107.3	926.0
Karanda	171.8	1130.8	129.6	852.9
Kasimabad	124.8	839.5	96.5	649.1
BaraChawar	129.5	827.5	88.1	563.1
Mohammadabad	156.6	1365.4	138.3	1205.8
Bhanwarkol	155.0	800.2	95.9	495.3
Jamania	115.4	702.4	84.7	515.1
Rewatipur	108.2	571.5	72.9	385.2
Bhadoura	137.7	943.3	100.4	687.3
All Blocks	142.0	939.4	103.9	687.0

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur, 2004.

V. Medical Facilities

Blocks	No. of Allopathic hospitals /community health centers and PHC's hospitals per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of beds available in allopathic hospitals/community health centers and PHC's per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Primary health centers per lakh of population 2002-03
Jakhania	2.7	10.9	2.1
Manihari	4.2	16.7	2.8
Sadat	2.7	17.5	2.7
Saidppur	2.4	33.2	2.4
Devkali	3.3	13.1	3.3
Virano	2.8	14.7	2.8
Mardah	3.2	22.7	2.4
Ghazipur	3.6	16.1	2.9
Karanda	3.9	15.7	3.9
Kasimabad	2.6	12.9	2.6
BaraChawar	3.1	12.3	3.1
Mohammadabad	2.7	35.3	2.7
Bhanwarkol	3.7	31.0	3.0
Jamania	1.8	13.0	1.8
Rewatipur	4.0	24.0	4.0
Bhadoura	2.8	18.0	2.8
All Blocks	3.0	19.3	2.8

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur, 2004.

VI. Educational Facilities

Blocks	No. of Primary schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Junior basic Schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Secondary Schools per lakh of population 2002-03
Jakhania	90.9	20.5	19.8
Manihari	97.9	22.9	19.4
Sadat	121.1	28.3	12.8
Saidppur	103.2	28.5	13.0
Devkali	113.2	32.1	24.9
Virano	103.0	36.8	18.4
Mardah	120.9	25.2	28.4
Ghazipur	101.4	23.4	8.0
Karanda	112.9	24.5	14.7
Kasimabad	83.6	14.8	8.4
BaraChawar	92.7	20.7	7.7
Mohammadabad	96.9	20.3	6.1
Bhanwarkol	79.7	11.8	8.9
Jamania	90.0	19.5	6.5
Rewatipur	70.5	23.2	8.0
Bhadoura	67.8	12.5	3.5
All Blocks	96.3	22.6	12.8

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur, 2004.

VII. Electrified Villages and Commercial Bank

Blocks	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages 2002- 03	Population per commercial Bank 2002-03
Jakhania	31.9	18281
Manihari	21.9	18007
Sadat	38.8	24768
Saidppur	22.4	21080
Devkali	27.0	16978
Virano	22.7	21737
Mardah	34.4	24647
Ghazipur	33.9	27403
Karanda	40.4	20369
Kasimabad	31.0	22204
BaraChawar	27.6	18649
Mohammadabad	29.3	21074
Bhanwarkol	35.9	16940
Jamania	74.0	21116
Rewatipur	100.0	17821
Bhadoura	100.0	24082
All Blocks	35.4	20535

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ghazipur , 2004.

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF GHAZIPUR DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The agriculture is at the subsistence level and industrial base is very weak in Ghazipur district, resulting in low employment and income opportunities to the vast majority of population in the district. Though the level of infrastructural development has been found to be more or less at par with the average of the state. The lack of enterprise and technical knowledge of local people may be the major constraints in industrial growth of the district. In the present scenario, agriculture can no longer become the source of employment and income generation to the growing population in the district. The development of small industrial activities based on local resources and skills seems to be the only way out to generate employment on massive scale in the district. The development of entrepreneurial and technical abilities in local people and financial support would reduce the handicaps in the way of developing such industrial climate in the district.

II. Past Industries of Ghazipur District

Ghazipur district has long been famous for the manufacture of perfume especially rose water and Itr. A local firm of this industry was awarded a medal for the quality of its product at British exhibition in London in last century. Over the years this industry has declined due to shrinkage of cultivation of perfume bearing plants. Sugar has also been the past industry of the district. The cloth weaving and handicraft and village industries were also prominent in the district.

III. Large and Medium Scale Industry of Ghazipur

As reported by the District Industries Centre of the district, six large and medium industries were in the district. But out of these six units, four were closed and only two industries namely the Opium and Alkaloid Works and Lord Distillery were working. The Opium and Alkaloid Works is a government enterprise, manufacturing of excise opium, export opium and alkaloids. The unit was established in 1820 under the Bananas Opium Agency, is now the biggest enterprise for making opium in the country.

With the closure of four other units, substantial number of workers lost their employment.

Table 1: Large scale Industries in Gazipur District

Unit Name	Product	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment	Condition
Government Opium and Alkaloids Works, Ghazipur	Opium	2.00	876	W
M/s Purvanchal Cooperative Spinning Mill, Badaura Bahadurganj, Ghazipur	Cotton York	10.85	140	C
Lord Distillery Nand Ganj, Saidpur Gazipur	Alcohol	8	235	W
M/s Nandganj Singhaury Suar Company Ltd., Nand ganj, Ghazipur	Sugar	10	990	C
M/s Keshav Neelu Pvt. Ltd. Jamania, Ghazipur	Steel and grill	2.47	42	C
Kamakhya fresh fruit Pvt. Ltd. Bhadaura, Ghazipur	Jam Jilly Ketchup	5.64	38	C

*w=working, c=closed

IV. Number of Small-Scale Industries in Ghazipur District

The number of small-scale industries registered with the District Industries Centre (DIC) of Ghazipur district was not sizeable, keeping in view the large and growing workforce in the district. The number of SSI units registered with DIC was 397 in the year 2000-01 which increased to 4456 units during 2004-05 (Table 1). The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) calculated for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 has revealed the positive growth of 1.15 percent in the number of units during the period. The units of paper and paper products, repairing and servicing, metal products, and food products experienced the positive growth in their numbers during this period. On the other hand, hosiery and garment, cotton textiles, wood products, leather products, and miscellaneous manufacturing units experienced negative growth in their number during this period. The chemical and chemical product units remained stagnant at 9 units in 2004-05 as they were in 2000-01. The analysis points to the fact that in Ghazipur district, there was an addition of around 10 units per year of different types during the period 2000-01 to 2004-05, which is quite inadequate as far the industrial backwardness of the district is concerned.

Table 1: Number of Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Ghazipur District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Industries	2000-01	2004-05	CAGR
Food Product	68	84	2.14
Hosiery & Garment	92	34	-9.47
Cotton Textile	31	5	-16.68
Wood Product	41	39	-0.50
Paper Product and Printing	3	15	17.46
Leather Product	8	1	-18.77
Chemical & Chemical Product	9	9	0.00
Metal Products	5	14	10.84
Miscellaneous manufacturing	60	12	-14.87
Repairing & Servicing	80	232	11.23
Total	397	445	1.15

Source: District Industries Centre, Ghazipur

V. Investment in Small-Scale Industries

The total investment made in the SSI sector of the district in the year 2000-01 was of 834 lakh, which went down to 164 lakh during 2004-05. Thus, the total investment made in SSI sector of Ghazipur district has experienced a drastic decline of around 15 percent per annum during 2000-01 to 2004-05 (Table 2). Investment in all the sectors during this period showed a decline except in metal sector. Thus, the investment in SSI sector appears to have become sluggish over the years in the district, which indicates the apathy of both financial institutions and government in Ghazipur district to promote industrial development in the district.

Table 2: Investment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Ghazipur District (2000-01 to 2004-05)
Investment in Rs. Lakh

Industries	2000-01	2004-05	Percentage Change
Food Product	327.01	75.45	-13.64
Hosiery & Garment	57.73	8.5	-17.43
Cotton Textile	25.25	3.27	-18.49
Wood Product	35.26	5.85	-16.44
Paper Product and Printing	4.68	15.62	12.81
Leather Product	1.59	0.1	-24.17
Chemical & Chemical Product	271.19	4.06	-34.31
Metal Products	4.75	11.05	8.81
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.78	18.67	-13.94
Repairing & Servicing	22.37	21.67	-0.32
Total	833.61	164.237	-14.99

Source: District Industries Centre, Ghazipur

VI. Employment in Small-Scale Industries of Ghazipur District

The total employment in SSI sector of Ghazipur district was of 1049 persons during 2000-01, which increased to 1610 persons in 2004-05 (Table 3). The employment in cotton textile, hosiery & garment, leather product, chemical and chemical product and miscellaneous manufacturing activities has declined during the period while in food product, paper product and printing, metal product and repairing and serving activities has increased during the period. On the whole, employment in SSI units in Ghazipur district has not shown substantial increase during the period. The also indicates strong absence of 'Inclusive Growth' objectives for a population of roughly 32 lakh, employment in SSI sector has been ridiculous low (1610).

Table 3: Employment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Ghazipur District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Industries	2000-01	2004-05	Percentage Change
Food Product	231	568	9.41
Hosiery & Garment	244	114	-7.33
Cotton Textile	79	23	-11.61
Wood Product	121	121	0.00
Paper Product and Printing	9	61	21.09
Leather Product	20	3	-17.28
Chemical & Chemical Product	34	25	-3.03
Metal Products	11	54	17.25
Miscellaneous manufacturing	138	52	-9.30
Repairing & Servicing	162	589	13.78
Total	1049	1610	4.38

Source: District Industries Centre, Ghazipur

The overall situation points to the fact that in Ghazipur district total SSI units were 842 during the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 which provided employment to 2659 persons with total investment of Rs. 997.85 lakh (Table 4). The per unit investment was of Rs. 1.19 lakh and among different type of units, per investment was highest (Rs. 15.29 lakh) in chemical and chemical product, followed by food product, paper and paper product and miscellaneous manufacturing activities. The average employment per unit was of 3 persons. The maximum employment of 5 persons was generated in food product units. The per worker investment was of Rs. 0.38 lakh. The maximum per worker investment of Rs. 0.54 lakh in miscellaneous manufacturing units followed by Rs. 0.50 lakh was in the food product units. The investment per worker is fix enough to dub these SSI units of Ghazipur district as small scale industries. The per unit investment and employment is low as compared to the state average; what to say of national average. On the whole, SSI sector presents a very dismal picture in Ghazipur district even as compared to cottage industries in the matter of per unit investment, employment and per worker investment.

Table 4: Units, Investment and Employment in SSI Units in Ghazipur District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Industries	Units	Investment (Rs.Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Investment (Rs Lakh)
Food Product	152	402.46	799	2.65	5.26	0.50
Hosiery & Garment	126	66.23	358	0.53	2.84	0.19
Cotton Textile	36	28.52	102	0.79	2.83	0.28
Wood Product	80	41.11	242	0.51	3.03	0.17
Paper Product and Printing	18	20.3	70	1.13	3.89	0.29
Leather Product	9	1.69	23	0.19	2.56	0.07
Chemical & Chemical Product	18	275.25	59	15.29	3.28	4.67
Metal Products	19	15.8	65	0.83	3.42	0.24
Miscellaneous manufacturing	72	102.447	190	1.42	2.64	0.54
Repairing & Servicing	312	44.04	751	0.14	2.41	0.06
Total	842	997.85	2659	1.19	3.16	0.38

Source: District Industries Centre, Ghazipur.

VII. Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Ghazipur District

There were 40,317 non-agricultural enterprises in Ghazipur district, which provided employment to 84,348 persons as per Economic Census, 1998 (Table 5). Out of total non-agricultural enterprises, 88 percent operated as the own account enterprises in the district in comparison with 75 percent at the state level. The share of non-agricultural enterprises, which operated as establishment, was 12 percent in the district as against 25 percent in the state. These establishments provided employment to 38 percent of total workers of all non-agricultural enterprises of the district while the same was 56 percent at the average of state.

Table 5: Number of Non-Agricultural Enterprises and Employment in Ghazipur District and Uttar Pradesh: 1998 Census

Particulars	Ghazipur	Percentage	UP	Percentage
No. of own account enterprises	35414	87.83	2036119	75.27
No. of establishment	4903	12.17	669055	24.73
Total	40317	100.00	2705174	100.00
Persons Employed in own account enterprises	52518	62.26	2966264	44.19
Persons employed in establishment	31835	37.74	3746360	55.81
Total	84348	100.00	6712624	100.00
No. of Hired Workers engaged in establishment	28943	5.90	3090510	4.62

Source: Economic Census Uttar Pradesh, 1998.

The average number of hired workers employed per establishment was found to be higher (6 persons) in Ghazipur district in comparison with the average of the state (5 persons). Thus, it becomes evident that the role of non-agricultural enterprises was significant in Ghazipur district as around 40,000 of such enterprises provided employment to 84,000 persons including 29000 hired workers.

VIII. Industrial Estates in Ghazipur District

The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has developed one industrial estate in Ghazipur district at Nand ganj. In this industrial estate, 52 plots and 8 sheds were developed (Table 6). Out of these, 46 plots and 5 sheds were disbursed. The information about their current status could not be available from the DIC. Besides, this industrial estate, four mini industrial estates have also been developed in the district. The one is located at Duchaouli with 39 plots while only 14 plots could be developed so far. The other mini industrial estate is located at Bholana, Saidpur with 50 plots. The third one is located at Bhogari, Jamania, having 39 plots. The fourth one is located at Asian, Bhadaura, having 50 plots. What transpires from the current status of industrial estates in Ghazipur district is fact that industries could not come up as

planned. It also appears that most of them have become non-functional also over the years. Thus the programme to boost industrial development through industrial estates seems to have floundered in the district.

Table 6: Details of Plots/Sheds developed and disbursed by the UPSIDC in Ghazipur

Industrial Area/Estate	Developed Plots/Sheds	Plots/Shed Disbursed	Unit working	Units Under Construction
Industrial Estate Nand ganj	52/8	46/05	NA	NA
Mini Industrial Estate Duchaouli (Muhammadabad)	39/0	14/0	NA	NA
Mini Industrial Estate Bholana (Saidpur)	50/0	0/0	NA	NA
Mini Industrial Estate Bhogari (Jamania)	39/0	0/0	NA	NA
Mini Industrial Estate Asian (Bhadaura)	50/00	0/0	NA	NA

Source: District Industries Centre, Ghazipur.

IX. Manufacturing Units Registered with KVIB

The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides margin money and interest subsidy to khadi and village Industries under the schemes of the Board. A total of 121 units were registered under the margin money scheme during the period of 2001-06. The total amount of Rs. 7.49 crores was sanctioned and 2326 persons got employment during this period (Table 7). The per unit sanctioned amount was Rs. 6.19 lakh and employment was of 19 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.32 lakh. The brick clins, rice mills, pulse mills, electronic, bakery, iron works, manufacturing of exercise books, electric decoration, cement pipe, bio-fertilisers, and various type of service activities received the major share of margin money given by the KVIB. These units also generated most of the employment. As evident from the Annexures, there was no sustainable increase over the years in the number of units assisted by the KVIB under the margin money scheme in the district. In the years 2001-02, 22 units were assisted while during 2002-03, 40 units got support. In subsequent years, the number of assisted units declined substantially. The amount sanctioned and employment generated did not increase in sustained manner. Large fluctuations are evident over the years. Thus, the role of KVIB in promotion of rural industries in Ghazipur district seems to be not significant enough, keeping in view the need of generating mass scale employment in the district.

Table 7: Units, Amount Sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Ghazipur District (2000-01 to 2005-06)

Type of Industry	Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh.)	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Brick Kiln	27	259.78	848	9.62	31.41	0.31
Oil Mill	5	9	27	1.80	5.40	0.33
Rice Mill	35	238.95	707	6.83	20.20	0.34
Pulse Mill	1	4.5	14	4.50	14.00	0.32
Electronics	1	5	15	5.00	15.00	0.33
Bakery	6	26.9	83	4.48	13.83	0.32
Furniture	1	1.8	6	1.80	6.00	0.30
Fruit processing	1	4	14	4.00	14.00	0.29
Iron work	12	74.21	224	6.18	18.67	0.33
Cement Jali	2	6	22	3.00	11.00	0.27
Wood Work	5	12	36	2.40	7.20	0.33
Battery	1	2.25	7	2.25	7.00	0.32
Readymade Garment	6	19	58	3.17	9.67	0.33
Jewellery	2	4	15	2.00	7.50	0.27
Electric Decoration	2	14.22	49	7.11	24.50	0.29
Exercise Book	1	10	30	10.00	30.00	0.33
Plastic Industry	1	2	6	2.00	6.00	0.33
Hosiery	1	5	16	5.00	16.00	0.31
Cement Pipe	1	10	30	10.00	30.00	0.33
Spices	1	1	3	1.00	3.00	0.33
Bio Fertilizer	1	5	15	5.00	15.00	0.33
Service	7	29.5	86	4.21	12.29	0.34
Detergent	1	5	15	5.00	15.00	0.33
Total	121	749.11	2326	6.19	19.22	0.32

Under the interest subsidy scheme, the KVIB assisted only 123 units during the period of 2000-01 to 2005-06. A total amount of Rs. 2.59 crores was sanctioned and 980 persons got employment in these units (Table 8). The amount sanctioned per unit was Rs. 2.10 lakh and employment was of 8 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.26 lakh. The industries were mostly the iron and wood work, grain and pulse processing, milk products and various kind of units providing services. As the Annexures reveal that the units assisted under the interest subsidy scheme, though at very low level in terms of number, investment and employment, showed an increasing trend from the year 2000 to 2006. It is also evident that quite a few of these units were closed down also.

Table 8: Units, Amount sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Ghazipur District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industry	Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh.)	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Rice Mill	1	1.8	7	1.80	7	0.26
Iron Work	2	3.6	14	1.80	7	0.26
Iron & Wood Work	24	57.5	212	2.40	8.83	0.27
Exercise Book	1	1.5	5	1.50	5.00	0.30
Wood Work	3	5.5	22	1.83	7.33	0.25
Grain & Pulse Processing	23	80.4	303	3.50	13.17	0.27
Milk Product	50	55.1	215	1.10	4.30	0.26
Services	13	37.3	138	2.87	10.62	0.27
Oil Mill	5	14.8	60	2.96	12.00	0.25
Jaggery	1	1	4	1.00	4.00	0.25
Total	123	258.5	980	2.10	7.97	0.26

On the whole, KVIB assisted only 244 units during the period of five years, with financial allocation of Rs. 10.08 crores. The employment generation was of 3306 persons. The details of the units assisted by the KVIB under both the schemes in Ghazipur district have been presented in Annexures I to VIII.

On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that the district of Ghazipur, which has industrial development in the past, has plunged into industrial backwardness. Neither the large scale nor the small-scale industries could develop to provide enough employment and income to the growing population of the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) could also not promote rural industries to the desirable extent. It is, therefore, necessary that an action be drawn up to develop smaller rural industrial activities, based on local resources and skills to generate mass scale employment with relatively smaller investment.

Annexure I : Number of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Gazipur district.
(2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Brick Kiln	9	13	5	0	0
Oil Mill	3	0	2	0	0
Rice Mill	6	17	12	0	0
Pulse Mill	1	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	0	0	0	0
Bakery	1	2	2	0	1
Furniture	1	0	0	0	0
Fruit processing	0	1	0	0	0
Iron work	0	4	1	0	7
Cement Jali	0	2	0	0	0
Wood Work	0	3	2	0	0
Battery	0	1	0	0	0
Readymade Garment	0	2	4	0	0
Jewellery	0	2	0	0	0
Electric Decoration	0	1	1	0	0
Exercise Book	0	1	0	0	0
Plastic Industry	0	0	1	0	0
Hosiery	0	0	0	1	0
Cement Pipe	0	0	0	0	1
Spices	0	0	0	0	1
Bio Fertilizer	0	0	0	0	1
Service	0	0	0	0	7
Detergent	0	0	0	0	1
Total	22	49	30	1	19

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Ghazipur

Annexure II : Sanctioned Amount of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Gazipur district. (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Brick Kiln	82	127.78	50	0	0
Oil Mill	5.5	0	3.5	0	0
Rice Mill	34.6	102.13	102.22	0	0
Pulse Mill	4.5	0	0	0	0
Electronics	5	0	0	0	0
Bakery	9	7.9	7	0	3
Furniture	1.8	0	0	0	0
Fruit processing	0	4	0	0	0
Iron work	0	10.96	2.25	0	61
Cement Jali	0	6	0	0	0
Wood Work	0	8	4	0	0
Battery	0	2.25	0	0	0
Readymade Garment	0	5	14	0	0
Jewellery	0	4	0	0	0
Electric Decoration	0	10	4.22	0	0
Exercise Book	0	10	0	0	0
Plastic Industry	0	0	2	0	0
Hosiery	0	0	0	5	0
Cement Pipe	0	0	0	0	10
Spices	0	0	0	0	1
Bio Fertilizer	0	0	0	0	5
Service	0	0	0	0	29.5
Detergent	0	0	0	0	5
Total	142.4	298.02	189.19	5	114.5

Annexure III: Employment in Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Gazipur district. (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Brick Kiln	246	439	163	0	0
Oil Mill	17	0	10	0	0
Rice Mill	102	315	290	0	0
Pulse Mill	14	0	0	0	0
Electronics	15	0	0	0	0
Bakery	27	25	22	0	9
Furniture	6	0	0	0	0
Fruit processing	0	14	0	0	0
Iron work	0	33	8	0	183
Cement Jali	0	22	0	0	0
Wood Work	0	24	12	0	0
Battery	0	7	0	0	0
Readymade Garment	0	15	43	0	0
Jewellery	0	15	0	0	0
Electric Decoration	0	35	14	0	0
Exercise Book	0	30	0	0	0
Plastic Industry	0	0	6	0	0
Hosiery	0	0	0	16	0
Cement Pipe	0	0	0	0	30
Spices	0	0	0	0	3
Bio Fertilizer	0	0	0	0	15
Service	0	0	0	0	86
Detergent	0	0	0	0	15
Total	427	974	568	16	341

Annexure IV: Status of in Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Gazipur district.
(2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Brick Kiln	9	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
Oil Mill	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Rice Mill	6	0	17	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Pulse Mill	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Electronics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bakery	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	1
Furniture	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fruit processing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iron work	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	12	0
Cement Jali	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wood Work	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Battery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Readymade Garment	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Jewellery	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Electric Decoration	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Exercise Book	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Plastic Industry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hoseiry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cement Pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Spices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bio Fertilizer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0
Detergent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	22	0	49	0	29	1	1	0	19	0	120	1

Annexure V : Number of Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Gazipur district.
(2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Rice Mill	1	0	0	0	0
Iron Work	2	0	0	0	0
Iron & Wood Work	2	1	4	6	11
Exercise Book	1	0	0	0	0
Wood Work	0	1	1	0	1
Grain & Pulse Processing	0	2	3	3	15
Milk Product	0	8	18	22	2
Services	0	0	5	0	8
Oil Mill	0	0	0	1	4
Jaggery	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	12	31	32	42

Annexure VII : Sanctioned Amount of Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Gazipur district. (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Rice Mill	1.8				
Iron Work	3.6				
Iron & Wood Work	3	2	7	:-----:	35
Exercise Book	1.5				
Wood Work		2	2		1.5
Grain & Pulse Processing		2.8	6	5.6	66
Milk Product		8	18	23.6	5.5
Services			7.8		29.5
Oil Mill				1.8	13
Jaggery					1
Total	9.9	14.8	40.8	31	151.5

Annexure VII: Employment in Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Gazipur district. (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Rice Mill	7				
Iron Work	14				
Iron & Wood Work	12	8	23	42	127
Exercise Book	5				
Wood Work		8	8		6
Grain & Pulse Processing		12	22	24	245
Milk Product		28	72	95	20
Services			30		108
Oil Mill				8	52
Jaggery					4
Total	38	56	155	169	562

Annexure VIII: Status of in Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Gazipur district. (2001-06)

Type of Industries	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
Industry	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Rice Mill	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iron Work	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iron & Wood Work	2	0	1	0	4	0	6	0	11	0	24	0
Exercise Book	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wood Work	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Grain & Pulse Processing	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	15	0	23	0
Milk Product	0	0	4	4	18	0	22	0	2	0	46	4
Services	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	8	0	12	1
Oil Mill	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	0
Jaggery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	6	0	0	4	30	1	32	0	42	0	110	5

CHAPTER IV

ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIES IN GHAZIPUR DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The analysis carried in proceeding chapters has revealed that agriculture is the mainstay of people in Ghazipur district for employment. However, with present level of subsistence, agriculture in the district is too crowded to provide scope for additional employment. The development of large-scale industries has been negligible and hence their role in providing employment could also be insignificant. The small-scale and rural industries did not develop to an adequate scale to provide enough employment to the growing work force of the district. The efforts to provide salaried employment to the educated unemployed did not succeed simply because no potential sector could develop in the district to absorb such type of work force. In this scenario, there is urgent need that an action plan is drawn up for the generation of mass scale self-employment, which should be based on local resources, skills and demand with relatively smaller investment. With this view, an attempt has been made in this chapter to prepare an action plan for generation of employment mainly through rural industries, which has the potential to provide easy and low cost employment.

II. Action Plan for Employment Generation in Rural Industries of Ghazipur District

II.1 Potential Rural Industries

The infrastructure, skill and finance are some of the pre-requisites for the development of industries at any place. As far the Ghazipur district is concerned, availability of infrastructure, skill and financial resources are inadequate to support modern hi-tech industries. The large-scale industries are generally the capital intensive and hence mass-scale employment cannot be expected. Most of the industries that have come up in the district so far are the rural industries. These are run as household enterprises largely with family labour with small investment. The production caters to the local demand, having strong linkages with the local economy. Such type of industries has tremendous potential of development in Ghazipur district for large-scale employment generation.

II.2 Identification of Potential Rural Industries

The government agencies and bankers maintain a list of potential industries to be promoted. For example, promotion of SSI units by the DIC and rural industries by the KVIB is an attempt to present a menu of activities, which can be developed in a district, without taking into account the demand potentials of such activities. The District Credit Plans (DCPs), are also the banker's budgetary plans, largely divorced from the ground level potentials and absorptive capacity of the area. The Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCPs) prepared by the NABARD for each district of the state claim to take into account the potentials of different activities in a district to allocate the credit. However, PLCPs largely consider the potentials to that of the existing status of activities in a district and allocate the credit sector-wise on the basis of projections. However, mere prevalence of any activity in a district and to make provision of credit for its development may not necessarily lead to its growth unless there is demand of credit from those engaged in the activity. Simultaneously, to facilitate the industrial development, factors inhibiting its growth are to be identified and remedial measures are taken care of. Therefore, we have taken the preferences of people for different rural industries as the criteria to identify the potential rural industries to be considered for development in Ghazipur district. The preferences of the people have been assessed on the basis of primary data collected from the youths of sample villages in three blocks of **Zamania, Bhanwarkol and Bhadaura** in Ghazipur district. It has been assumed that the blocks adjoining the sample blocks will have same type of potential activities, which have been identified, through the primary survey. Thus, our action plan for the development of potential rural industries in Ghazipur district is demand based in place of supply driven.

II.3 Potential Rural Industries in Ghazipur District

During the primary data collection, youths of the sample households in Ghazipur district were asked to express their preferences for different type of rural industries. The objective was to assess the ground level demand from those who prefer to seek self-employment by starting rural industries. The identified potential rural industries have been presented in the Table-1 in descending order of preference of the people in case of Naxal infected blocks of Ghazipur district.

Table 1: Block Wise Potential Rural Industries In Ghazipur District

Bhanwarkol	Bhadaura	Reotipur	Zamania	Karanda
Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries
Readymade Garment	Rice Mill	Rice Mill	Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher
Sugar Cane Crusher	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Soap Factory	Soap Factory
Rice Mill	Horticulture	Horticulture	Rice Mill	Rice Mill
Agriculture Instrument Manufacture	Tent House	Tent House	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment
Electronic Work	Candle	Candle	Candle	Candle
Soap Factory	Electronic Work	Electronic Work	Pulse Mill	Pulse Mill
Sewing/Tailor Work	Hardware Work	Hardware Work	Electronic Work	Electronic Work
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Furniture Work	Furniture Work	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki
Candle	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Sewing/Tailor Work	Sewing/Tailor Work
			Agriculture Instrument Manufacture	Agriculture Instrument Manufacture
Hardware Work	Pulse Mill	Pulse Mill		
Furniture Work	Welding Work	Welding Work	Tent House	Tent House
Barber	Sewing/Tailor Work	Sewing/Tailor Work	Smith Work	Smith Work
Brick Kiln	Soap Factory	Soap Factory	Milk Product	Milk Product
Tent House	Food Processing	Food Processing	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
Spices	Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher	General Shops	General Shops
Dry Cleaner	Barber	Barber	Dairy	Dairy
Bangle making	Handloom Work	Handloom Work	Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming
Other Economic Activities	Sweet Making	Sweet Making	Workshop	Workshop
General Shops	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing
Dairy	General Shops	General Shops	Pig Rearing	Pig Rearing
Goat Rearing	Dairy	Dairy	Medical Store	Medical Store
Fishier	Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming		
Poultry Farming	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing		
Tempo	Fishier	Fishier		
Pig Rearing	Tempo	Tempo		
Mushroom	Medical Store	Medical Store		

In all, seventeen activities falling under Khadi and Village industries and eight other types of rural industries have been identified. The activities, thus, identified have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Identified Potential Industries in Ghazipur District

Industry Group	Sub Category
Khadi & Village Industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sugar Cane Crusher 2. Pulse Mill 3. Rice Mill 4. Welding Work 5. Sewing/Tailor Work 6. Readymade Garment 7. Agriculture Instrument Manufacture 8. Horticulture 9. Electronic Work 10. Hardware Work 11. Furniture Work 12. Barber 13. Brick Kiln 14. Flour Mill/Aata Chakki 15. Tent House 16. Spices 17. Dry Cleaner 18. Smith Work 19. Soap Factory 20. Bangle making 21. Milk Product 22. Candle 23. Food Processing 24. Handloom Work 25. Sweet Making
Other Economic Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. General Shops 27. Poultry Farming 28. Dairy 29. Goat Rearing 30. Tempo 31. Fisheries 32. Pig Rearing 33. Medical Store 34. Mushroom 35. Workshop

II.4 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

The NABARD has also identified potential manufacturing activities in Ghazipur district. The list is given Table 3: The list includes most of the activities identified above on the basis of preferences of the people.

Table 3: Potential Activities Identified by the NABARD in Ghazipur

S.No.	Block	Proposed Key Activities
1	Zamania	Agro Processing, Bakery, Piggery, Soap Making, Wall Hanging
2	Bhadaura	Horticulture, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries, Furniture Making
3	Bhanwarkol	Dairy, Goatary, Mushroom Cultivation, Fisheries
4	Reotipur	Horticulture, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries, Furniture Making
5	Karanda	Dairy, Goatary, Mushroom Cultivation, Fisheries

II.5 Reasons for Choosing Potential Industries

The respondents have reported the reasons for choosing the potential industries as shown in Table-4. Around 68 percent respondents have given reason of good income and 60 percent to easy marketing. The raw material and easy finance have been the reason for around 33 percent and 13 percent of total respondents respectively. The knowledge of skill required in the industry has been a factor of choosing the particular industry for about 10 percent of the respondents.

Table 4: Reasons for Choosing Potential Rural Industries in Ghazipur District

Industries	Easy Finance	Easy Market	Good Income	Raw material	Trained	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries							
Sugar Cane Crusher	15.79	36.84	89.47	15.79	10.53	100.00	19
Pulse Mill	50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	4
Rice mill	13.64	40.91	22.73	31.82	4.55	100.00	22
Welding Work	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Sewing/tailor work	20.00	60.00	100.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	5
Readymade garment	11.11	25.93	70.37	29.63	7.41	100.00	27
Agriculture Implement Repairing	22.22	100.00	88.89	88.89	11.11	100.00	9
Horticulture	20.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	40.00	100.00	5
Electronic Work	12.50	75.00	87.50	37.50	25.00	100.00	8
Hardware work	25.00	75.00	100.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	4
Furniture work	25.00	75.00	75.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	4
Barber	50.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Brick Kiln	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Flour mill/aata Chakki	14.29	100.00	71.43	85.71	0.00	100.00	7
Tent House	14.29	100.00	100.00	28.57	0.00	100.00	7
Spices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Dry Cleaner	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Smith work	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Soap factory	18.18	81.82	81.82	54.55	0.00	100.00	11
Bangle	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Milk Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Candle	22.22	77.78	77.78	66.67	0.00	100.00	9
Food Processing	50.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Handloom work	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Sweet Making	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	22.58	62.58	78.71	45.81	9.68	100.00	155
Other Economic Activities							
General Shops	6.80	69.90	48.54	33.98	6.80	100.00	103
Poultry Farming	7.14	78.57	92.86	7.14	0.00	100.00	14
Dairy	4.71	35.29	61.18	17.65	9.41	100.00	85
Goat Rearing	22.22	55.56	77.78	22.22	11.11	100.00	9
Tempo	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	66.67	100.00	3
Fisheries	14.29	85.71	85.71	28.57	14.29	100.00	7
Pig Rearing	0.00	66.67	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	3
Medical Store	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	2
Mushroom	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1
Workshop	0.00	60.00	100.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	5
Total	6.47	58.19	61.21	24.57	10.34	100.00	232
Grand Total	12.92	59.95	68.22	33.07	10.08	100.00	387

Source: Primary Data Based.

In case of Khadi and Village Industries, good income, easy market and availability of raw materials are relatively more important factors in choosing the KVIB industries in comparison with the preference for Other Economic Activities. With in the KVIB industries, local demand and traditional skill based activities have been more preferred on account of raw material availability, good income and easy market. The preference for other activities has also been expressed on account of their strong local level linkages both in the form of forward and backward.

II.6 Potential of Agro-based Industries in Ghazipur District

The large number of respondents has expressed their preference for different type of agro-based industries. They have attributed the easy availability of raw material as the main reason for their choice of agro-based industries. In fact the district has sufficient production of foodgrain, which is evident from the following Table 5. The NABARD has also estimated that Ghazipur district has good potential of developing the agro-based industries because of good availability of raw material locally.

Table 5: Production of Important Crops in Ghazipur District (2003-04)

Crops	Production (Quintals)
Rice	2988680
Wheat	2977810
Barley	11280
Jowar	41450
Bajra	103100
Maize	8430
Masur	143350
Gram	50640
Peas	62260
Arhar	76230
Lahi/Mustered	3180
Sugar Cane	3546510
Potato	1840240

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Ghazipur District, 2004.

II.7 Animal Husbandry in Ghazipur District

The animal husbandry is the most important economic activity next to agriculture in Ghazipur district. The number of livestock as per Livestock Census, 2003 is quite substantial as evident from the following Table 6.

Table 6: Livestock in Ghazipur District

Live stock	Number
Plough Animal	187790
Dairy Animal	
a. Cows	142225
b. Buffaloes	155748
Sheep/Goat	427825
Poultry	399456

However, dairy development schemes implemented in the past have not been able to deliver desired result. The production of milk is estimated to be 1,00,000 liters per day while the consumption is of 50,000 liters per day. There are 200 registered milk societies in the district of which 130 are active through out the year and 40 become active at the onset of winter season. There is one chilling plant with the capacity of 20,000 liters per day. Only four milk routes have been identified in the district. The veterinary facilities are adequate. Artificial insemination facilities are available at all the 35 veterinary hospitals. The animal feed is also available through out the district.

II 8. Development of Khadi in Ghazipur District

The data provided by Khadi & Village Industry Board, Lucknow showed that sixteen organisations/societies were undertaking the production of Khadi. The value of total Production was of Rs. 392.09 Lakh and the sale value was of Rs. 585.59 Lakh. The Khadi Sector provided employment to 3939 persons in the district. It was observed in the field that the development of Khadi has tremendous potential in the district. The KVIB should popularise Khadi spinning on a large scale as the sector has good potential to provide sufficient part time income to woman & rural people. Besides khadi spinning, other processes like weaving, garments, woolen rug manufacturing too have tremendous potential of employment generation. The need of the hour is the improvement in design and colour. All these khadi related works are to be promoted on large scale in the district. The following Tables 7 showed the progress of Khadi units in Ghazipur District.

Table 7: Production, Sale and Employment in Khadi in Ghazipur District

S. No.	Organisation/Societies	Production (Rs. Lakhs)	Sale (Rs. Lakhs)	Employ- ment
1	Satymev Khadi Avam Gramodyog Samiti, Aripur Mod, Ghazipur	0.00	1.91	155
2	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Vikrampur, Ghazipur	11	9.90	227
3	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Rehti Malpur, Ghazipur	5	10.80	65
4	Vidhi Gramdyog Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Saidpur, Ghazipur	3.5	4.60	140
5	Saraswati Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Bhagirathpur, Ghazipur	4.5	6.85	36
6	Ram Laxman Gram Sewa Samiti, Kidri Ghazipur	8	5.50	120
7	Ghazipur Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Fullanpur, Ghazipur	8.8	10.45	140
8	Kshetriya Sri Gandhi Ashram Saidpur, Ghazipur	74.79	162.58	896
9	Adarsh Kambal Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd, Gohanpurwa, Ghazipur	7.5	11.25	84
10	Gramodya Ashram Kalwara, Riza, Ghazipur	157	190.00	978
11	Gram Sewa Ashram, Kadipur Tiwaripur Mode, Ghazipur	11	11.75	126
12	Sri Mahadev Khadi Ashram Gramodyog Sansthan, Raoza, Ghazipur	14.5	17.00	247
13	Kambal Grih Udyog S.S. Ltd. Deva Bairanpur, Ghazipur	57	97.50	376
14	Gramoday Ashram, Navli, Ghazipur	7	10	85
15	Janewa Ashram Devaria, Ghazipur	14	23.5	172
16	Gramin Vikas Seva Samiti, Goshande, Ghazipur	8.5	12	92

II.9 Plan of Rural Industries in Different Blocks

After the identification of potential rural industries, it is to be planned that how many units of different potential industries are to be promoted in Naxal infected blocks of Ghazipur district. In order to plan for different rural industries for the year 2006-07, we have taken the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) of Ghazipur district as the base. In the PLCP, financial projections have been made to provide broad guidelines to the banks to extend a fix quantum of credit to different sectors of the economy in a district during the year. The PLCP also makes projections of credit availability industry-wise in each block of the district. We have taken the amount of credit decided for different activities in PLCP for the year 2006-07 in different blocks of Ghazipur district and unit cost of each potential industry identified by us. The quantum of credit planned in PLCP has been divided by the unit cost to arrive at the number of different rural industries that can be set up in twelve blocks of Ghazipur district. The methodology provides the maximum number of potential industries, which can be established in each block during 2006-07. On this basis, total number of 1695 units can be promoted in five Naxal infected blocks of Ghazipur district. The number of KVIB units comes to 276 and other 1419 units of Other Economic Activities. This means that KVIB would be supporting around 55 units per block during 2006-07, which appears to be reasonable, keeping in view the past performance of the KVIB. As far Other Economic Activities are concerned, animal husbandry constitutes the major chunk, which can be supported easily by the Department of Animal Husbandry. In Table 8, proposed number of units to be supported, finance required and estimated employment to be generated has been shown.

Table 8: Proposed Number of Units, Likely Investment and Employment Generation

Industry	Proposed No. Units to be Set up	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment Generation
Khadi & Village Industries			
Sugar Cane Crusher	7	17.5	42
Pulse Mill	4	16	52
Rice mill	11	54.12	132
Welding Work	27	54	108
Sewing/tailor work	12	3.6	96
Readymade garment	43	107.5	215
Agriculture Implement Repairing	22	16.5	198
Horticulture	8	5.84	120
Hardware work	12	30	120
Furniture work	20	60	80
Barber	12	3.6	60
Brick Kiln	2	14.24	74
Flour mill/aata Chakki	13	16.25	78
Tent House	26	31.98	260
Spices	6	15	72
smith work	9	22.5	108
Soap factory	22	55	132
Milk Product	7	28	77
Wall Hanging	13	9.75	39
Total	276	561.38	2063
Other Economic Activities	0		
General Shops	176	88	704
Poultry Farming	46	46	460
Dairy (2 Animal per unit)	940	376	7520
Goat Rearing	17	11.56	102
Tempo	98	147	196
Fishier	49	52.43	294
Pig Rearing	22	9.9	176
Medical Store	68	68	272
Mushroom	3	0.93	9
Total	1419	799.82	9733
Grand total	1695	1361.2	11796

II.10 Employment Generation through Proposed Rural Industries

The assessment has been made that how much total employment could be generated through the proposed units. To estimate it, we have taken the per unit employment generated in different rural industries assisted by the KVIB in Ghazipur district and multiplied it with the number of units of different sectors proposed in different blocks of the district. On this basis, it has emerged that our plan to set up different rural industries would provide employment to around 11, 796 persons in five blocks of Ghazipur district during 2006-07.

II.11 Financial Requirement of Proposed Rural Industries

The total financial requirement is estimated to be of Rs. 13.61 crores for promoting the proposed rural industries in Ghazipur district. As mentioned earlier, the assessment is based on the PLCP projections. However, the financial requirement projected here may fall short off by around 32 percent as the achievement in credit utilization against the target in Ghazipur district has been by 68.06 percent during 2005-06 as evident from the following Table 9. But it is assumed here that intensive efforts would be made by the KVIB and other departments to achieve the set goal of developing rural industries for mass employment generation in Ghazipur district. Therefore, proposed investment in developing rural industries has not been reduced in the action plan.

Table 9: Target As Achievement of Credit in Ghazipur District during 2005-06

Items	Target	Achievement	Achievement As a % of Target
Total Agricultural Credit	24249.37	12464.05	51.39%
Non-Form Sector Credit	1282.20	2490.70	194.25%
Other Priority Sector	2458.75	40094.04	166.67%
Total	27990.32	19052.79	68.06

Source: NABARD, Ghazipur

II.12 Availability of Raw Materials in Potential Rural Industries

The availability of raw material is the important factor in the development of rural industries. As far the potential rural industries identified by the people in Ghazipur district is concerned, local and easy availability of raw materials has been the important reason of choosing these industries. The respondents who have reported the availability of raw materials local and easy are very large in numbers as evident in Table 10. Thus, it seems certain that the potential rural industries in Ghazipur district will not face any problem of raw materials.

Table 10: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Availability of Raw Material

Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industry					
Sugar Cane Crusher	68.42	52.63	10.53	100.00	19
Pulse Mill	75.00	50.00	25.00	100.00	4
Rice mill	90.91	45.45	13.64	100.00	22
Welding Work	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Sewing/tailor work	80.00	40.00	0.00	100.00	5
Readymade garment	33.33	92.59	7.41	100.00	27
Agriculture Implement Repairing	88.89	77.78	22.22	100.00	9
Horticulture	80.00	20.00	0.00	100.00	5
Electronic Work	62.50	75.00	12.50	100.00	8
Hardware work	75.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	4
Furniture work	50.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	4
Barber	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Brick Kiln	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Flour mill/aata Chakki	100.00	28.57	14.29	100.00	7
Tent House	14.29	42.86	14.29	100.00	7
Spices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Dry Cleaner	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Smith work	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Soap factory	72.73	18.18	9.09	100.00	11
Bangle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Milk Product	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Candle	88.89	44.44	22.22	100.00	9
Food Processing	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Handloom work	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Sweet Making	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	70.32	59.35	12.90	100.00	155
Other Economic Activities					
General Shops	33.98	67.96	4.85	100.00	103
Poultry Farming	42.86	50.00	0.00	100.00	14
Dairy	72.94	48.24	2.35	100.00	85
Goat Rearing	55.56	44.44	11.11	100.00	9
Tempo	100.00	33.33	33.33	100.00	3
Fisheries	100.00	28.57	14.29	100.00	7
Pig Rearing	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	3
Medical Store	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Mushroom	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Workshop	80.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	5
Total	55.17	57.76	5.17	100.00	232
Grand Total	61.24	58.40	8.27	100.00	387

Source: Primary Data Based.

II.13 Respondents Views on the Marketing of Products of Potential Rural Industries

Without the scope of marketing, survival of any industry becomes difficult. In case of potential rural industries, majority of respondents have reported good scope of marketing in near

by areas. Even the local areas provide sufficient scope of marketing as felt by the large number of respondents. On this basis, it becomes evident that the potential industries will mostly cater to the local demands as reflects from the Table 11.

Table 11: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Marketing

Industries	Local	Near Area	In City	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industry					
Sugar Cane Crusher	31.58	84.21	5.26	100.00	19
Pulse Mill	75.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	4
Rice mill	45.45	59.09	45.45	100.00	22
Welding Work	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Sewing/tailor work	80.00	60.00	20.00	100.00	5
Readymade garment	25.93	44.44	22.22	100.00	27
Agriculture Implement Repairing	88.89	44.44	33.33	100.00	9
Horticulture	80.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	5
Electronic Work	75.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	8
Hardware work	75.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	4
Furniture work	75.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	4
Barber	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Brick Kiln	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Flour mill/aata Chakki	85.71	85.71	14.29	100.00	7
Tent House	100.00	57.14	0.00	100.00	7
Spices	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Dry Cleaner	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Smith work	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1
Soap factory	81.82	54.55	18.18	100.00	11
Bangle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Milk Product	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1
Candle	88.89	44.44	33.33	100.00	9
Food Processing	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Handloom work	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1
Sweet Making	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	63.23	60.65	27.10	100.00	155
Other Economic Activities					
General Shops	72.82	43.69	0.00	100.00	103
Poultry Farming	14.29	92.86	21.43	100.00	14
Dairy	24.71	95.29	11.76	100.00	85
Goat Rearing	22.22	88.89	0.00	100.00	9
Tempo	33.33	33.33	33.33	100.00	3
Fisheries	42.86	57.14	28.57	100.00	7
Pig Rearing	0.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Medical Store	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Mushroom	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Workshop	100.00	80.00	0.00	100.00	5
Total	47.41	68.97	7.76	100.00	232
Grand Total	53.75	65.63	15.50	100.00	387

Source: Primary Data Based.

II.14 Activities Requiring Priority in Naxal Blocks

The type of rural industrial activities requiring priority in promotion of different rural industries in Naxal blocks of Ghazipur district have been identified on the basis of choice of respondents for different activities. A particular activity has been chosen to be developed on priority to which the largest number of respondents has given the preference in a block. In certain cases, choice of respondents remains the same for one particular activity in more than one block. Such types of activities have been recommended for development on preferential basis in more than one block. Generally two activities have been identified for giving emphasis in the promotion of various activities in the district. However, general shops and dairy activities have been preferred in each of the blocks, therefore, these two activities are suggested to be taken up in each of the five blocks. The block-wise list of activities to be considered for development on priority has been shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Block-wise Activities to be developed on preferential basis in Naxal Infected Blocks of Ghazipur District

Blocks	Industries
Zamania	Soap Factory, Pulse Mill
Bhadaura	Rice Mill, Ready made Garments,
Bhanwarkol	Sugarcane Crusher, Ready made Garments
Reotipur	Rice Mill, Ready made Garments
Karanda	Sugarcane Crusher, Soap Factory

Note: General Shops and Dairy activities are proposed to be taken up on priority in above blocks.

II.15 Requirement of Skill Training

All type of rural industries, which people want to start, requires technical skill. As far skill training infrastructure in Ghazipur district is concerned, it is inadequate to impart training in different trades to substantial number of persons who desire to set up rural industries. There are only two Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) in the district. One ITI is for the girls. Both the ITI's are located in urban areas. The total intake is of 351 trainees. There is one polytechnic in the district. Since both the ITI's are located in urban areas, there is need that one or two ITI's should also be set up in rural part of Ghazipur district.

The intakes in different trades should also be increased to more than double during 2006-07 and should be further increased in the coming years. The following trades should be added in skill development Programme:

- ❖ Agricultural Implements Manufacturing/repairing
- ❖ Carpentry
- ❖ Bakery
- ❖ Milk Processing
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Beautician
- ❖ Computer Hardware/Software
- ❖ Mobile Repairing
- ❖ Printing
- ❖ Photography & Videography
- ❖ Honey
- ❖ Khadi
- ❖ Herbal Plant Cultivation and Processing

However the ITI courses are generally of two years duration. Such a long duration courses may not attract rural unemployed to get admission because of economic reasons. More over the intakes in such courses cannot be increased, keeping in view the large number of aspirants. Therefore, the need is that the short duration industrial training Programmes should be started in Ghazipur district in collaboration with NGO's and private organizations. The KVIB has been implementing such type of courses and these should be replicated on large scale. The total trades come to 30 in which training is needed to be imparted. It is proposed that short duration training courses, consisting of 100 trainees in each trade with one batch should be take up. The training should be given in 30 trades identified above. Thus, a total of 3000 persons should be trained in 30 trades during the year 2006-07. The training areas and number of batches to be trained can further be decided, keeping in view the local conditions. Since the skill development is very crucial, if large-scale employment is to be provided in rural industrial sector, therefore, skill development is to be taken up on a large scale with public-private-NGO partnership. The local NGO's should be involved in training Programme. The course content should also be made need based and of short duration to equip the trainees with required skill.

II.16 Possibility of Developing Clusters

The rural industrial activities are dispersed far and wide. Units in large numbers are not concentrated in a particular area. Therefore, it is difficulty to develop clusters for all activities. However, some clusters can be developed in case of activities, which have some concentration like Khadi and Bangle making making/bindi making. The approach of developing the rural

industries will have to be largely the activity based. The focal points could also be where the agro-based industries are located.

Table 15: Block-wise Clusters Proposed for Development in Ghazipur District

Blocks	Industries
Zamania	Sugarcane crusher & rice mill
Bhadaura	Rice mill & candle
Bhanwarkol	Sugarcane crusher
Reotipur	Rice mill & candle
Karanda	Sugarcane & rice mill

II.17 Developing Common Facility Centres

The Plan of Action to generate mass employment in rural industries makes us to think about the profile of those rural people who have to be assisted. These are the poor people, having little or no resources of their own except the skill inherited from generation to generation. They may not be aware of the technological changes in production and marketing. They may also require modern type of skill and technology. The raw material requirement and its sources may be altogether different and product design needs to be changed in view of demand changes. All these present day requisites to sustain the rural activities will not be possible for a poor individual to manage on his own when he earns meager amount from the activity. In this situation it is important that some Common Facilities Centres (CFC's) should be developed to help the rural artisans. The Common Facility Centres should act as nodal points to help artisan in procurement of raw materials training, product design and marketing. These facilities could provide a bundle of all assistance and should be demand driven which may help the artisans in value addition. The better course of action would to develop these CFC's by involving the SHG's. The SHG's should be provided one time grant to start up CFC's. The enlightened artisans may also be encouraged and guided to set up the CFC's by providing all needed support. The need is that the KVIB should identify the CFC's to be developed at different locations in Ghazipur district by involving the SHG's and individual artisans. The CFC could better be located at the points where activities are concentrated.

Table 16: Block-wise Proposed Common Facility Centres in Ghazipur District

Blocks	Industries
Zamania	Sugarcane crusher
Bhadaura	Candle
Bhanwarkol	Sugarcane crusher
Reotipur	Rice milling
Karanda	Sugarcane crusher

II.18 Forward and Backward Linkages

The CFC's and other intermediaries like NGO's and private parties would provide forward and backward linkages in the development of rural industries. The raw materials, skill training, product design etc. would be in the form of backward linkages while marketing etc. will be the forward linkage.

II.19 Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure

The following broad infrastructural gaps have been identified and actions have been recommended to boost the different sectors of the economy of Ghazipur district:

Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure and Suggested Action

Availability	Gaps in Infrastructure	Suggested Action
<u>Agriculture</u> High cultivation of food crops. Sufficient Infrastructure and support services are available in the district.	Lower productivity levels. Only 4 regulated markets in the district. Number of regulated markets per 100 sq. km. is 0.11 in the district as against 0.27 in the state.	. Good quality seed and timely availability of fertilizers. Convergence with Mandi Parishad for developing rural markets.
<u>Animal Husbandry</u> Adequate veterinary facilities available in the district.	Milk Collection routes are 4 only One Chilling Plant in the district. Quality animal feed is not available in the district. Lack of training in animal husbandry	Private Milk Collection agencies should be encouraged BAIF's assistance may be sought for artificial insemination
<u>Fishery</u> Large number of ponds/tanks suitable for commercial inland fisheries	No hatchery in the district. No regulated marketing system in the district	Regulated Marketing Centers should be established at Nava Nagar, Pandah and Rewati Training may be given by FFDA Insulated Vans may be financed to the cooperative society
<u>Electrification</u> Only 35.5 percent of villages are electrified in the district.	The percentage of electrified villages should be increased to the state level (58 percent)	RIDF funds may be used for this purpose.
<u>Rural Industries</u> Network of Village and cottage industries	Inadequate processing and training facilities	1. Clusters should be developed. 2. Training Centre for handicraft may be setup.

II. 20 Implementation Strategy of Action Plan

Thus, on the basis of above action plan, around 1695 units of rural activities can be promoted in Ghazipur district. The total employment generation would be of around 11796 persons. The

financial requirement would be of Rs. 13.61 crores. These estimates are for the year 2006-07. An increase of 10-15 percent per annum may be made for the coming years as suggested in the Industrial Policy of Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2003. Since the existing level of infrastructure in Ghazipur district is more or less at par with the state average, except the rural roads, rural markets and cold storages, rural industries can easily be promoted and substantial employment can be generated, if KVIB and DIC put up serious efforts. The following points should be taken into consideration in the strategy of implementation of Action Plan:

- A holistic approach of development will have to be taken up. The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities will have to be taken up simultaneously.
- The banks should come forward to extend hassle free credit to rural industries in the district.
- The intakes in ITI's should be increased and the type of trades should be increased, keeping in view the local conditions.
- Since the courses in the ITI's are long duration, it may not be possible for the artisans to take admission in these courses.
- Therefore, for the rural artisans, short duration courses should be framed to suit the need of artisans.
- In order to provide support to rural artisans, Common Facility Centres (CFC's) should be developed by involving NGOs, individual artisans and private sector. The one time grant to set up such CFC,s should be provided by the KVIB.
- The creation of marketing network would provide further boost to the rural industries in Ghazipur district. The development of marketing marts and tie-up with the private sector to market the products of rural industries should be explored. The marketing tie up with NGO's and private firms/intermediaries needs to be explored in terms of marketing of manufactured items should be established.
- There is also need of proper integration and coordination among all the concerned departments.
- The convergence needs to be established with the Department of Rural Development and other World Bank Sponsored Programmes like UPDASP and PACT to develop those sectors, which do not fall under the purview of KVIB.
- The KVIB should also look into the possibility of popularizing the Khadi spinning on Ambar Charkha, which has great potential to provide good part time income to rural people. Such type of spinning has been popular in certain areas of the Ghazipur district.
- The formation of SHG's and then to take up the KVIB activities should be explored in cooperation with NGO's.
- The KVIB needs to take up the activities identified here with proper planning of motivation, training, developing linkages with the banks, private sector and developing CFC's. With the

seriousness of the KVIB officials, the proposed action plan to develop the rural industries for mass employment generation can successfully be implemented in Ghazipur district.

II.21 Implementing Agencies

The following agencies should take up the development of identified activities in Ghazipur district:

Activities	Implementing Agency
Khadi & Village Industry	
Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Corporation
Pulse Mill	KVIB
Rice mill	KVIB
Welding Work	KVIB
Sewing/tailor work	KVIB
Readymade garment	KVIB
Agriculture Implement Repairing	DIC
Horticulture	Department of Horticulture
Electronic Work	DIC
Hardware work	DIC
Furniture work	KVIB
Barber	KVIB
Brick Kiln	KVIB
Flour mill/aata Chakki	KVIB
Tent House	KVIB
Spices	KVIB
Dry Cleaner	KVIB
Smith work	KVIB
Soap factory	KVIB
Bangle	KVIB
Milk Product	KVIB
Candle	KVIB
Food Processing	KVIB
Handloom work	KVIB, Department of Handloom
Sweet Making	KVIB
Total	
Other Economic Activities	
General Shops	Bank
Poultry Farming	Department of Animal Husbandry
Dairy	Department of Animal Husbandry
Goat Rearing	Department of Animal Husbandry
Tempo	Banks
Fisheries	Department of Fisheries
Pig Rearing	Department of Animal Husbandry
Medical Store	Banks
Mushroom	KVIB and Department of Agriculture
Workshop	DIC
Total	
Grand Total	

Annexure I: Preferences of Unemployed Youths for Different Rural Industries in Ghazipur District

Industry	Bhanwarkol	Bhadaura	Zamania	Total
Khadi & Village Industries				
Sugar Cane Crusher	11	3	5	19
Pulse Mill	0	2	2	4
Rice mill	8	9	5	22
Welding Work	0	2	0	2
Sewing/Tailor work	2	2	1	5
Readymade garment	12	10	5	27
Agriculture instrument manufacture	8	0	1	9
Horticulture	0	5	0	5
Electronic Work	3	3	2	8
Hardware work	1	3	0	4
Furniture work	1	3	0	4
Barber	1	1	0	2
Brick Kiln	1	0	0	1
Flour mill/aata chakki	2	3	2	7
Tent House	1	5	1	7
Spices	1	0	0	1
Dry Cleaner	1	0	0	1
Smith work	0	0	1	1
Soap Factory	3	2	6	11
Bangle making making	1	0	0	1
Milk Product	0	0	1	1
Candle	2	4	3	9
Food Processing	0	2	0	2
Handloom work	0	1	0	1
Sweet Making	0	1	0	1
Total	59	61	35	155
Other Economic Activities				
General Shops	18	30	55	103
Poultry Farming	3	6	5	14
Dairy	17	28	40	85
Goat Rearing	4	3	2	9
Tempo	2	1	0	3
Fishier	4	3	0	7
Pig Rearing	2	0	1	3
Medical Store	0	1	1	2
Mushroom	1	0	0	1
Workshop	0	0	5	5
Total	33	42	109	232
Grand total	92	103	144	387

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure II: Number of Units to be setup and Employment to be generated in Ghazipur District

Industry	No. Of Unit	Unit Cost	Per Unit Employment	Financial Outlay	Total Employment
Khadi & Village Industries					
Sugar Cane Crusher	7	2.5	6	17.5	42
Pulse Mill	4	4	13	16	52
Rice mill	11	4.92	12	54.12	132
Welding Work	27	2	4	54	108
Sewing/tailor work	12	0.3	8	3.6	96
Readymade garment	43	2.5	5	107.5	215
Agriculture Implement Repairing	22	0.75	9	16.5	198
Horticulture	8	0.73	15	5.84	120
Hardware work	12	2.5	10	30	120
Furniture work	20	3	4	60	80
Barber	12	0.3	5	3.6	60
Brick Kiln	2	7.12	37	14.24	74
Flour mill/aata chakki	13	1.25	6	16.25	78
Tent House	26	1.23	10	31.98	260
Spices	6	2.5	12	15	72
smith work	9	2.5	12	22.5	108
Soap factory	22	2.5	6	55	132
Milk Product	7	4	11	28	77
Wall Hanging	13	0.75	3	9.75	39
Total	276	45.35	188	561.38	2063
Other Economic Activities	0				
General Shops	176	0.5	4	88	704
Poultry Farming	46	1	10	46	460
Dairy (2 Animal per unit)	940	0.4	8	376	7520
Goat Rearing	17	0.68	6	11.56	102
Tempo	98	1.5	2	147	196
Fishier	49	1.07	6	52.43	294
Pig Rearing	22	0.45	8	9.9	176
Medical Store	68	1	4	68	272
Mushroom	3	0.31	3	0.93	9
Total	1419	6.91	51	799.82	9733
Grand total	1695	52.26	239	1361.2	11796

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure III: Block-wise Number of Potential Rural Industries of Ghazipur District

Industry	Jamania	Bhadaura	Bhawanrkala	Rewati	Karnada	Total
Khadi & Village Industries						
Sugar Cane Crusher	1	1	3	1	1	7
Pulse Mill	1	0	2	0	1	4
Rice mill	3	2	1	2	3	11
Welding Work	7	4	5	4	7	27
Sewing/Tailor work	3	2	2	2	3	12
Readymade garment	10	8	7	8	10	43
Agriculture Implement Repairing	4	7	0	7	4	22
Horticulture	4	0			4	8
Hardware work	1	4	2	4	1	12
Furniture work	3	6	2	6	3	20
Barber	3	2	2	2	3	12
Brick Kiln	0	0	2	0	0	2
Flour mill/aata chakki	4	2	1	2	4	13
Tent House	8	3	4	3	8	26
Spices	1	1	2	1	1	6
Smith work	2	2	1	2	2	9
Soap Factory	7	3	2	3	7	22
Milk Product	2	1	1	1	2	7
Wall Hanging	4	1	3	1	4	13
Total	68	49	42	49	68	276
Other Economic Activities						0
General Shops	37	35	32	35	37	176
Poultry Farming	8	10	10	10	8	46
Dairy (2 Animal per unit)	170	200	200	200	170	940
Goat Rearing	3	4	3	4	3	17
Tempo	30	17	4	17	30	98
Fishier	6	14	9	14	6	49
Pig Rearing	5	4	4	4	5	22
Medical Store	21	12	2	12	21	68
Mushroom	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total	280	296	267	296	280	1419
Grand total	348	345	309	345	348	1695

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure IV: Block-wise Total Employment to be generated in Potential Rural Industries of Ghazipur District

Industry	Jamania	Bhadaura	Bhawanrkala	Rewati	Karnada	Total
Khadi & Village Industries						
Sugar Cane Crusher	6	6	18	6	6	42
Pulse Mill	13	0	26	0	13	52
Rice mill	36	24	12	24	36	132
Welding Work	28	16	20	16	28	108
Sewing/tailor work	24	16	16	16	24	96
Readymade garment	50	40	35	40	50	215
Agriculture Implement Repairing	36	63	0	63	36	198
Horticulture	60	0	0	0	60	120
Hardware work	10	40	20	40	10	120
Furniture work	12	24	8	24	12	80
Barber	15	10	10	10	15	60
Brick Kiln	0	0	74	0	0	74
Flour mill/aata chakki	24	12	6	12	24	78
Tent House	80	30	40	30	80	260
Spices	12	12	24	12	12	72
smith work	24	24	12	24	24	108
Soap factory	42	18	12	18	42	132
Milk Product	22	11	11	11	22	77
Wall Hanging	12	3	9	3	12	39
Total	506	349	353	349	506	2063
Other Economic Activities		0				
General Shops	148	140	128	140	148	704
Poultry Farming	80	100	100	100	80	460
Dairy (2 Animal per unit)	1360	1600	1600	1600	1360	7520
Goat Rearing	18	24	18	24	18	102
Tempo	60	34	8	34	60	196
Fishier	36	84	54	84	36	294
Pig Rearing	40	32	32	32	40	176
Medical Store	84	48	8	48	84	272
Mushroom	0	0	9	0	0	9
Total	1826	2062	1957	2062	1826	9733
Grand total	2332	2411	2310	2411	2332	11796

**Annexure V: Block-wise Financial Requirement of Potential Rural Industries in
Ghazipur District (Rs. Lakh)**

Industry	Jamania	Bhadaura	Bhawanrkala	Rewati	Karnada	Total
Khadi & Village Industries						
Sugar Cane Crusher	2.5	2.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	17.5
Pulse Mill	4	0	8	0	4	16
Rice mill	14.76	9.84	4.92	9.84	14.76	54.12
Welding Work	14	8	10	8	14	54
Sewing/Tailor work	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.6
Readymade garment	25	20	17.5	20	25	107.5
Agriculture Implement Repairing	3	5.25	0	5.25	3	16.5
Horticulture	2.92	0	0	0	2.92	5.84
Hardware work	2.5	10	5	10	2.5	30
Furniture work	9	18	6	18	9	60
Barber	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.6
Brick Kiln	0	0	14.24	0	0	14.24
Flour mill/aata chakki	5	2.5	1.25	2.5	5	16.25
Tent House	9.84	3.69	4.92	3.69	9.84	31.98
Spices	2.5	2.5	5	2.5	2.5	15
Smith work	5	5	2.5	5	5	22.5
Soap Factory	17.5	7.5	5	7.5	17.5	55
Milk Product	8	4	4	4	8	28
Wall Hanging	3	0.75	2.25	0.75	3	9.75
Total	130.32	100.73	99.28	100.73	130.32	561.38
Other Economic Activities						
General Shops	18.5	17.5	16	17.5	18.5	88
Poultry Farming	8	10	10	10	8	46
Dairy (2 Animal per unit)	68	80	80	80	68	376
Goat Rearing	2.04	2.72	2.04	2.72	2.04	11.56
Tempo	45	25.5	6	25.5	45	147
Fishier	6.42	14.98	9.63	14.98	6.42	52.43
Pig Rearing	2.25	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.25	9.9
Medical Store	21	12	2	12	21	68
Mushroom	0	0	0.93	0	0	0.93
Total	171.21	164.5	128.4	164.5	171.21	799.82
Grand total	301.53	265.23	227.68	265.23	301.53	1361.2